

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 APRIL 1931

Lebanon

Military Situation--Beirut radio reported that the capital was calm by noon on 6 April. Citing a Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) source, the radio also reported that the situation in Zahlah improved, although clashes continued in the surrounding hills. However, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported more Syrian shelling of residential areas in Zahlah and said that a Syrian advance toward the Jesuit university was repulsed. Syrian artillery continued the shelling on 7 April, the Voice of Lebanon said. It also alleged that Soviet military experts are in the area, supervising ADF operations. In the south, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that "Zionist-isolationist" forces shelled Tyre on 6 April. The Israeli news agency ITIM reported that "terrorists" fired shells and rockets at the Christian-militia-controlled villages of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah.

Diplomacy, Comments--Beirut radio reported that the Syrian and Lebanese presidents have agreed that Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, should go to Lebanon to "closely follow" the situation. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad conferred in Damascus with an Islamic Grouping delegation from Lebanon that included three former Lebanese prime ministers, Damascus radio reported. In Beirut, Lebanese Defense Minister Joseph Skaf called on the world to act to end "indiscriminate shelling" in Lebanon and to "save Zahlah." He urged the Arab world to break its "silence" about Lebanon. Jerusalem radio reported that Secretary of State Alexander Haig told a press conference in Israel that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has sent a special envoy to Damascus to try to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon.

Haig Middle East Tour

Meetings With Israeli Officials--Continuing his talks in Israel, Secretary Haig held a meeting on 6 April with Israeli Foreign Ministry officials during which the officials objected to U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, IDF radio reported. According to Jerusalem radio, Secretary Haig later met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the "ministerial team" and IDF officials, who briefed him on Israel's security requirements. The two sides also concluded several agreements on increased U.S. economic aid to Israel. At a press conference after the meeting, the radio added, Begin said he and Secretary Haig had reached an understanding on important issues.

Talks in Jordan--Secretary Haig later arrived in Amman for talks with King Husayn, PETRA-JNA reported. According to Amman radio, they held a 2-hour meeting during which King Husayn reviewed the Palestinian issue, stressing that it is the crux of the Middle East conflict. He said a comprehensive solution to the conflict requires Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and self-determination for the Palestinians. The Camp David accords cannot lead to a comprehensive peace, he asserted, because they ignore the Palestinian issue. King Husayn also cautioned against the creation of "axes" in the Middle East.

Egyptian, UAE Comments--Citing REUTER, a Cairo radio commentary said that during Secretary Haig's visit to Egypt officials asked the United States to reconsider the priorities of its Middle East policy and give more attention to the Palestinian problem. According to the commentator, the current violence in Lebanon proves the soundness of this advice, because the Lebanese crisis cannot be resolved unless the Palestinian problem is resolved. It is Israeli policy toward the Palestinians that provides the Soviet Union with an opportunity to influence the Middle East and provides a source of constant criticism of the United States in the area, the commentator continued. Therefore, "rational strategic thinking" on the security of the Middle East must take the Palestinian people into consideration.

An editorial in the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ criticized the secretary of state's statement in Jerusalem that the United States is concerned not only with the Soviet threat to the region but also with the "pro-Soviet" forces there. These "pro-Soviet" forces, the editorial said, are independent and sovereign states that depend on the Soviet Union for arms to confront Israel and the "threats brandished by Washington." The United States is internationalizing the problems of the Gulf region and, by its intervention there, giving the Soviet union grounds for intervention. By dividing the Arabs into friendly countries and "Soviet surrogates" it will eventually force the Arab states to confront each other, ignore Palestine and Lebanon and become involved in the U.S.-Soviet conflict.

Saudi-Afghan Relations

A Saudi Foreign Ministry statement, carried by SPA, announced that Saudi Arabia has decided to break diplomatic relations with Afghanistan because the "illegal regime" there was established with the aid of a foreign military force and because the people of Afghanistan do not recognize the regime.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr Interview--According to Tehran radio, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said that Iran considers the Islamic Conference good offices committee's latest peace proposals to be "vague." In an interview after a Supreme Defense Council meeting that discussed the proposals, Bani-Sadr noted that the committee proposed that after both sides observe a cease-fire, the border between Iran and Iraq should be demarcated so that Iraqi troops can return to it and a court should be established to investigate the causes of the war. However, a clear border has already been defined by the 1975 Algiers agreement, he said, adding that Iran wants Iraqi forces to withdraw to that border simultaneously with a cease-fire. Bani-Sadr also said that any court investigating the "aggression" should identify and "embark on the removal of" the aggressor. At the moment, the principles rather than the details of such a court are under discussion, he added.

Kurdish Situation

In an interview published by the London-based magazine AL-HAWADITH on 3 April, Abdorrahman Qasemlu, the leader of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), said the Iranian Government is deploying four of its nine army "brigades" in Kordestan, as opposed to only three against Iraq, as well as 40,000 revolutionary guards in the region. KDP forces control 100,000 square km of Iranian Kordestan, he added, including the towns of Oshnoviyeh, Bukan, Nowsud and Nowdesheh. Government forces control the Kurdish cities of Sanandaj and Kermanshah, he said, but the fate of Mahabad is still undecided. He claimed KDP fighters control the most important communications routes in Kordestan. Referring to his party's political stance, Qasemlu said the KDP has been cooperating for several months with the banned Mojahedin-e Khalq and the two organizations are in the process of establishing a "broad democratic front." However, the KDP is not cooperating with the leftist Feda'iyen-e Khalq and the communist Tudeh Party, he said; nor is it working or willing to work with the monarchists or former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, who is living "in another world." Although President Bani-Sadr at one time "approved" the KDP's demands, Qasemlu said, the Majlis rejected them, and since then there has been no contact between Bani-Sadr and the KDP.

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DAILY REPORT

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HABIB CHATTI RETURNS FROM IRAQ-IRAN MEDIATION

LD042108 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and member of the Islamic good offices committee, returned tonight to Jidda after visiting Iran and Iraq. During the two visits he had talks with officials within the context of the efforts made by the committee to solve the Iraqi-Iran conflict and the proposals made by the committee to both countries.

Chatti said that the mission of the committee had entered the positive stage, which we hope will lead to peace. In a statement after his return, he described the journey covered by the committee up to now as a stage characterized by trust and approval of both sides, and their desire for the committee to continue its efforts until the implementation of the At-Ta'if summit resolution calling for a cease-fire. Chatti said that he felt, after having visited both countries, that the committee's proposals would be met with the best acceptance, as both sides had shown great interest. He said that both countries were expected to give their reply to the committee's proposals in the coming few days after their national institutions study them. In this context he pointed out that the committee made additional proposals to both sides on top of the peace plan made on 4 March. He said that that plan would remain the main basis for the work of the committee and that the additions to it were in light of the replies by Iran and Iraq, which were recently given to the committee. Both sides would now consider anew those proposals and then reply to them.

In the event of positive replies, the committee would enter into the details to implement its proposals. Committees would be set up to supervise the cease-fire, the withdrawal and the demarcation of the international border of both countries, including Shatt al-'Arab, and decide who is responsible for the outbreak of the conflict using the proposed Islamic court. Chatti finally confirmed that the Islamic proposals were realistic and constructive, and drafted in a way that makes both sides able to accept them; they constitute an important positive step on the road to implementing the Islamic summit conference resolution.

LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT

NC070831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The leadership of the National Movement in southern Lebanon held its regular meeting during which it discussed the Zionist escalation, the continuing shelling of the south, the fascist escalation in Beirut and Zahlah as well as the attitudes of the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese Army who are biased toward the separatist parties.

In a statement after the meeting the National Movement said that the savage shelling, to which the southern villages and towns are being subjected by the Zionist enemy and the forces of traitor Sa'd Haddad, has led to the martyrdom of a number of children, women and other innocent citizens. It adds that this coincides with the Phalangists' military and political escalation and the forces of the so-called Lebanese Front. This shelling is proof of and testimony to the biased attitude of the [Lebanese] Army command and the president toward the Phalangist and sectarian militias.

We, the National Movement leaders, denounce this biased stance and demand that the president conduct investigations and refer those who participated in shelling the Arab Deterrent Forces--which constitute one of the legal forces--to the courts and discharge those who prove to be guilty. The [Lebanese] Army leadership, under the command of Victor Khuri, bears the responsibility for the situation which, if it continues, will lead to harming this establishment.

We also denounce the fact that the Lebanese Army did not enter the south in implementation of the UN resolutions which call for the removal of the Israeli occupation from all Lebanese territories and for spreading national sovereignty in this area.

VOP ON U.S., FRENCH RESPONSES TO LEBANESE EVENTS

JN061928 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Among the notable political developments with regard to the current crisis [in Lebanon] is the clear U.S. stand on the crisis, as manifested by the statements of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in which he alleges that the Soviets are responsible for the eruption in the Lebanese arena. Political observers have regarded such statements as tantamount to escalating the international situation and justifying continuation of the eruption.

Prominent among the political movements is a direct French involvement [dukhu] as manifested by the visit that the former French ambassador to Lebanon is expected to make to Beirut after the former French foreign minister has visited Damascus. During this visit he conveyed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a message from the French president.

It was learned that the visit to Beirut by the former French ambassador will center on giving token material aid to Lebanon.

VOP SAYS U.S. MIDEAST PLANS MUST BE CONFRONTED

JN012109 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1640 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has become commonplace for us to read daily reports by the world news agencies on the repeated Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon, the fall of several martyrs and wounding of others and destruction of several houses. No regard whatsoever is paid to the UNIFIL. In fact, most Zionist operations are taking place in or via the areas of these forces' deployment.

It has also become commonplace for foreign correspondents reporting on these attacks to note a link between their recent escalation and the direct or indirect statements by officials of the U.S. administration, statements tantamount to the sale of U.S. indulgences pardoning these attacks after their occurrence, not to mention that these same statements abet the continuation and escalation of these attacks.

Although we never for one moment imagined that the United States is not satisfied with this barbaric Zionist war waged against the camps, cities and villages in southern Lebanon; although we never wavered in our conviction that this war is the inflammatory aspect of the declared U.S. war against the Palestinian people, revolution and allies; what is occurring in the south is the best indicator of the U.S. steps in the current and coming stages when the U.S. administration will use all its potentials and capabilities to embark on a new round against the Palestinian revolution and its allies. This is part of the general U.S. course toward this region, a course that is based on imposing further hegemony and control over the region and mobilizing the domestic elements associated with it to entrench a comprehensive and defined sifting process, which would make the entire Middle East region a sphere of complete U.S. influence to be used in the international conflict, the term cold war having been proposed in defining such a conflict.

Such a blatant U.S. trend and the exceptional focusing on the Middle East region, which has been blatantly manifested by moving the Zionist tools here and mobilizing the U.S. tools in other parts of the Middle East, puts us again face to face with heavier responsibilities, which do not differ in principle from the traditional responsibilities being shouldered by the Arab steadfastness powers and their primary pillars: the confrontation powers in Lebanon.

Indeed, these powers undertook to prevent this entire region from falling into U.S. hands and fought honorably for long years, during which they scored many practical achievements which, in turn, gave rise to a prominent truth, that it would not be easy to subjugate this region to the U.S. will no matter how much the attacks may escalate and the coordinated U.S. onslaught inside and around this region expand.

If some Arabs, or let us say the larger part of the Arabs, have fabricated various options for confronting the enemies at this critical stage; if such fabricated options culminate in flattering the United States and reducing its dangerous aggressive trend against the entire nation; and if such options have paved the way for the legitimacy of making peace, pinning high hopes on this and instilling illusions in the masses' minds; then the threat of the U.S. trend--which has reached the extent of voicing threats, killing Arab ambitions and cancelling the minimum of such ambitions, which are harbored by those calling for flattering and indulging the United States--must make all the Arabs face their pan-Arab responsibilities toward their issue, peoples and these people's future. The United States proposes the following slogan: Either you become our agents and tools or our enemies. Indeed, there is no middle course between the two extremes.

Did some Arabs derive pleasure from As-Sadat's experience and accordingly await a suitable opportunity to voice such an option? Or will the remaining Arab dignity wake up and make the United States face the truth--that this region belongs to its peoples and no one else?

Only struggle will answer such a question. Indeed, the kindled flame of struggle, whose vanguards and actual foundations are represented by the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese nationalist elements, has the significant and effective say in the matter. Thus, the Lebanese front has its weight in the struggle in the region. It is also here that the significance of the violent Palestinian and Lebanese reply in southern Lebanon lies. Such a reply reflects the will of the Arab masses, which insist on confrontation despite the difficult circumstances through which they are living.

This region is no longer American, nor will it ever be so despite the fleets and concentrations of agents. This region is owned by its peoples and even if these peoples are prevented from playing their role of struggle by regimes which have connections and attempt to appease, it does not mean that this has been ordained by fate or that the situation will continue so forever. This region belongs to its owners, who are defending it with their blood. It will never belong to the traitors, brokers and their masters.

PLO OFFICIAL WARNS OF POSSIBLE GREEK-ISRAELI TIES

JN060928 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Amman, 6 Apr (SANA)--'Abd al-Jawad Salih, PLO Executive Committee member, has warned that the lack of intensive Arab contacts with the Greek Government would lead to the success of the current endeavors to set up diplomatic relations between Athens and Tel Aviv. Following his return from Greece yesterday, Salih said that if the U.S. and European pressures which are being brought to bear on Greece to this end attain their objectives, the Arabs will lose a traditional and historical friend. He added that the PLO had lodged an official protest to the Greek Government against its new trend to establish these relations. He said that the establishment of these relations, at a time when building of settlements, acts of barbaric suppression, violation of human rights and attacks on Lebanon are being stepped up, would be a reward for Israeli aggression by Greece and would represent a declaration of war on the Arab nation.

Alluding to his meetings with the leaders of the opposition parties, including the Socialist Party, Salih said the discussions during these meetings pinpointed the danger resulting from the Greek trend. They also pinpointed the danger resulting from granting the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces the right to use U.S. bases in Greece.

KUWAITKUNA ANALYZES HAIG'S NEGOTIATING CAPABILITY

LDO61312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1109 GMT 6 Apr 81

["Haig, a KUNA Analysis"--KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA)--It is only natural that the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, should visit the Middle East after a new administration has come to the White House. This administration is keen to familiarize itself with conditions of the region by obtaining first-hand information through direct contacts despite heavy files on the Middle East presumably left over by the outgoing Carter administration.

Haig, who started his Middle East trip by visiting Cairo, along with other American policy-makers attaches great importance to direct contacts. In an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES last 8 February, he said there has been a trend towards excessive reliance on technology in intelligence which has proved costly to true value judgements that can only be reached on the basis of intimate human interchanges.

Despite the fact that U.S. policy is the product of stable and well-coordinated institutions which agree or differ among themselves to certain degrees, yet the man in charge of U.S. foreign policy could leave his fingerprints on the overall American policy as did Henry Kissinger. Haig is expected to do so by availing himself of the weak Reagan understanding of foreign political affairs, according to assessment by some political observers.

This means that Haig is a strong person who should be taken seriously at the negotiating table. The person on the other end of the table must take into consideration Haig's previous experience in managing hot issues in many parts of the world where he had demonstrated discreet but hawkish stands. Haig is a general who served with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, and his record contains espionage activities in Chile during the period from 1970-1972, not to mention his involvement in the Watergate scandal when he was the White House chief of staff and his role in bombing Cambodia during the Vietnam War.

Only a brief period has passed since Haig came to the State Department, but his statements on the Palestine problem and the Gulf region clearly expose his ambiguous but stubborn stands. Haig opposes recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization or even holding talks with it as long as it refuses to recognize the Zionist state. He also rejects the idea of dividing Jerusalem despite the importance of this holy city to followers of the divine religions. He also strongly supports the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords despite an overall Arab rejection of these agreements.

But this stand, opposed to the Arab rights and demands, leaves an outlet here and there to give a misleading deliberate obscurity which he artfully adopts to manage the Middle East crisis. Haig, while refusing to recognize the PLO or hold talks with it unless it recognizes Israel, leaves the door open for a possible change in the U.S. stand regarding "some Palestinian elements," but without defining the identity of these elements or their links with the PLO. His stand on Jordan is no less obscure than his position on the overall Middle East problem. In his statement last January, Haig hinted that Jordan would be subjected to pressure when he said Jordan's participation in the Camp David peace process is a delicate matter which requires the holding of talks with concerned parties.

But Haig's military background could be easily traced through his stand on Gulf conditions, for this man, who was commander of NATO forces in Europe, did not rule out the possibility of an American intervention in the Gulf region in the light of certain circumstances. Undoubtedly, certain circumstances contained in his statement last 10 January, are subject to American interpretations and not to interpretations by the countries of the region.

In an interview with the French L'EXPRESS magazine on 31 January, Haig affirmed his administration's determination to strengthen its positions in the Gulf region, but as is always the case, he did not elaborate on how the U.S. is going to do so.

Haig is well-known for his negative stands on detente. He stated last 9 January that "Soviet imperialism is the biggest test for America," and he continued with a verbal barrage against Soviet threats and his support for U.S. military might and taking policy initiatives.

Haig, who is described by his fellow army officers as brilliant but tough, should be cautiously dealt with in negotiations, especially as we know that he longs for diplomatic gains, whatever the means, so as to add to his position in case he decides to stand for the forthcoming presidential elections. It goes without saying that Haig was the leader of the American team which planned the first visit to China by an American president in 1972, as such reflecting diplomatic qualities enjoyed by the man who should have an equal partner in any negotiations.

ATTEMPT ON REAGAN LINKED TO U.S. POLICY, LIFESTYLE

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Editorial

LDO61319 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "Peace and Good Health, Mr Reagan"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan has spoken so much about terror that it came to him right on his own doorstep. We are not saying this out of spite, for in fact we have always been against assassination regardless of its reasons and especially if these reasons were political. But we cannot let this occasion pass, and while President Reagan is in hospital, without reminding him that God does not cast stones at people but that, God be praised, he in his great wisdom reminds those people who are in power on earth of the consequences of their actions so that they will not be carried away by their ambitions or be blinded by interests.

Since he came to the White House President Reagan has been raising the banner of combating what he terms international terror. But we are certain that in raising this banner the U.S. President--may God give him recovery--had the Arab east in mind and was figuring how its shackles can be tightened on the pretext of combating international terror. He was then surprised by the terrorist bullets fired at him by a white U.S. citizen from Colorado and the son of someone close to Vice President George Bush.

In other words the answer to the campaign by Reagan and his aides, from Richard Allen to General Haig, came from inside the U.S. house, as if telling him: People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. But Washington is throwing stones at the whole world although its own house is of glass. For example, it wants to punish the Palestinian and the Arab because he disturbs Israel in his quest to recover his occupied homeland. In fact it kills this Palestinian and kills the Arab soul while it lectures on morality, purity and peacefulness. Meanwhile it is the center of the international projection of murder throughout the world. It is a master of killing and terror, both personal and international.

Once again, we are not saying this out of spite or in order to malign this superpower which offers itself for the protection of world security, not to mention Gulf security, while it cannot even protect its own President.

Those who are fighting to liberate their lands and gain their freedom are not terrorists; those who fight against U.S. domination are not terrorists but patriots and real men of freedom. In other words, they alone are the friends of that giant statue in Manhattan, the Statue of Liberty.

AL-WATAN Editorial

LD061255 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "America, Reagan and the Terror Within"]

[Excerpts] It was perhaps sheer luck that prevented Reagan's death and his joining other U.S. presidents who fell victim to "the American way of life." An industrial society in a superstate like the United States which clings to the old "gun-loving" tradition is, as a British newspaper said, a sick society. Despite all the analyses by U.S. agencies of the growth of crime in the United States, the salient fact remains that the question concerns the "crisis of imperialism" and the crisis of capitalist societies in our age.

In political science it is said that the foreign policy of a given country is an image of its internal policy. U.S. internal policy is distinguished by crime and the monopolies. The Americans feel that their life is endangered and therefore we see them acquiring personal weapons for self-defense. Yet American politicians constantly boast that they are against "terrorism" and that they want to preserve the security of other countries while they are unable to preserve their daily internal security. The injured President should first have declared a practical program to combat the terror inside the United States which almost ended his life rather than trying to play on the term foreign "terror," by which the American politicians mean the national liberation movements of the peoples subjugated by imperialism, Zionism and the U.S.-backed dictatorships. If the Americans are not secure in their own home and are always exposed to American terror, we cannot see how they can protect the security of other peoples.

The incident of the attempt on Reagan's life reveals the collapse of the pillars of U.S. foreign policy particularly in relation to those countries on whom the United States is bringing pressure to bear to bring them under its military, economic and political influence. What comes to the fore here are those policies regarding the Rapid Deployment Force to "guarantee" Gulf security. If the American President is not secured and guaranteed inside the United States itself how can the American presidents guarantee the security of other peoples.

The whole problem concerns the worsening crisis of the capitalist societies and its internal outbursts. Certainly, Reagan cannot change this unless the American way of life changes and the United States takes note of the realities of the age and the interests of its own and other peoples.

SAUDI ARABIARELATIONS WITH AFGHAN 'ILLEGAL REGIME' SEVERED

LD070800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0650 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Apr (SPA)--The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as a result of its Islamic stance, has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the illegal regime in Afghanistan which came to power with the assistance of a foreign military force and which is not recognized by the faithful people of Afghanistan. The government has expressed its confidence that the fait accompli which communism is trying to impose with blood and fire on the Muslim Afghan people will not succeed because of the faith and the determination of the struggling Afghan people. The following is the text of the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on this matter.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in a spirit stemming from its Islamic stance and with profound anxiety and deep concern, has followed the events taking place in the sister Muslim country of Afghanistan--the Soviet military intervention continued there since December 1979 and what it represents of the perpetuation of the policy of violence and violation of the principles and aims of the charter and resolutions of the United Nations which prohibit the use of force in international relations and of the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement.

Stemming from the principles of Islamic solidarity upon which the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based, in accordance with the recommendations and resolutions of the extraordinary Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad in January 1980 and with what all the ensuing Islamic meetings and conferences have stressed regarding the situation in Afghanistan, in view of the existing illegal regime in Kabul which was set up with the assistance of a foreign military force and of the subsequent nonrecognition of that regime by the faithful people of Afghanistan, and in solidarity with the struggle of the Muslim Afghan people for the liberation of their homeland and to obtain all their legitimate rights, the government of his majesty the king has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the ruling regime in Kabul until right is restored, confident that the fait accompli which communism is trying to impose on the Muslim people of Afghanistan with fire and blood will not continue and will not succeed because of the faith and the determination of the struggling Afghan people and the support of all peoples and states, headed by the Islamic countries.

PAPERS VIEW SECRETARY HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD071050 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Apr (SPA)--Under the headline "Haig in the Arab's Capital, "AL-JAZIRAH says: We welcome Mr Alexander Haig in Riyadh in his capacity as a leading personality with a prominent role in the administration of President Ronald Reagan. The paper expresses its hope that Haig, with his enormous personal abilities and with all the good qualities--foremost frankness, truth and strength of conviction--that the friendly people of the United States possess, will absorb the total objective facts about the current situation in the Middle East and the developments which have taken place in the Arab-Israeli dispute, especially since the announcement of the Camp David agreement principles and the attempts to implement them as a means of achieving peace in the Middle East.

AL-JAZIRAH stresses that the most important fact which Haig should be acquainted with is: no Camp David agreement, no Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and no multinational peace force present in Sinai, even if the United States contributed half of it, are likely to cause peace in the Middle East for the simple reason that the hoped-for peace is bound to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict which is the core of the Middle East issue. It adds that since the Camp David agreements totally disregard the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that is, the legitimate Palestinian rights to self-determination in the occupied territories, these agreements have suffered a devastating defeat in realizing peace.

The paper expresses its belief that to build a new, more impartial Middle East American policy--more impartial than the previous Middle East American policies which were aligned more to Israel than to the Arabs and against the Palestinian rights--demands to a great extent from Mr Haig that he should absorb the present facts and the apparent and ensuing developments which the Saudi leadership will strive to clarify with complete truthfulness.

AR-RIYAD asks Haig to speedily treat the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, a situation which cannot bear any delay, and points out there is no escape from shouldering responsibilities, whether international or local. The paper underlines Haig's statements in which he has made clear that his country has taken measures to defuse the Lebanese situation. It says this means that during his tour the U.S. secretary of state carries a picture which is totally different from the picture his predecessors carried.

UAEAL-KHALIJ COMMENTS ON HAIG'S JERUSALEM REMARKS

GF061439 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States and the 'Internationalization' of the Arabs"]

[Text] Following talks with the enemy's prime minister, Begin, in occupied Jerusalem yesterday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that he is not only concerned by the Soviet threat to the region but equally concerned with paralyzing "the pro-Soviet" forces in the region.

Anyone who follows U.S. statements realizes full well that the "pro-Soviet forces" referred to by Washington are the independent and fully sovereign states that depend on the Soviet Union for their arms to confront the Zionist enemy or the threats brandished by Washington from time to time.

These remarks are not new. Both the Carter and the Reagan administrations have threatened to take steps in the Middle East and the Gulf. These U.S. remarks are conflicting in form but compatible in content. While some statements declare that Washington's military intervention in the region is subject to the agreement of area countries, the United States is openly saying that it will intervene to protect some of the regimes in the face of changes that might occur within these countries.

When Washington talks about "paralyzing the pro-Soviet forces in the region," it forgets that it is making pro-U.S. forces. Thus Washington will be "internationalizing" the problems of the Gulf and the Middle East and turning them into an area of conflict between the superpowers.

The United States does not want to admit that the protection of regimes, whether in the Gulf or elsewhere, is a purely domestic issue. Intervention to protect a regime is imposition of protection by the force of arms under false pretexes. Consequently, it gives Moscow the same justification--unless the United States considers itself the custodian of the resources of all countries and people.

The remarks that have been made in occupied Jerusalem at a time when the situation in Lebanon is deteriorating clearly illustrate the U.S. plan that separates the security of the Gulf from the Palestinian question--and what is happening in Lebanon is one of its important aspects. With regard to the Middle East, the United States says that there is a Soviet threat and pro-Soviet forces. With regard to the Gulf, the United States says there is the threat of a Soviet invasion and pro-Soviet forces. The Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf and the U.S. forces in Sinai are to protect us all from the Soviet threat, and Jerusalem as well. The occupied territories are in trusted hands and Arab regimes can sleep and be well assured.

What should the Arabs say and what can they do? The United States has divided the Arabs into friendly countries and "Soviet surrogates." By this division Washington forces us to confront each other eventually, and the result is that we turn our back on Palestine and Lebanon and devote ourselves to settling the U.S.-Soviet conflict according to the American way.

What have the Arabs said? Are we content with statements? Even the statements were few. We have the Arab League, the United Nations and regional coordination councils. Have we asked any of these to reject the "internationalization" of the Gulf?

Have we opened the windows of the rooms where talks with envoys from Washington and London take place so that the world would not think that we are silent about what they are planning for us in remote capitals?

We are still the masters of our national will and we can use it, and use it firmly, if we so wish.

PDRYHAIG'S, PREDECESSORS' MIDEAST POLICIES COMPARED

LD042042 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Apr 81 EA

["A Report and a Comment" program presented by Jafar Aydarus]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has set out on his first tour of the Middle East region, during which he will visit the Zionist entity, as-Sadat's regime and a number of other countries.

Haig is one of three prominent secretaries of state during the last two decades. They all occupied a special status in the U.S. administration and were known for the critical roles they played in international problems, and particularly the problems of the Middle East.

The peoples in the region, and above all the Arab peoples and their progressive nationalist forces, recall the critical roles played by two previous secretaries of state, Dulles and Kissinger. Each of them had a prominent influence on the higher levels of the U.S. administration. Their names were linked with the most momentous imperialist projects of the U.S. administration in the Middle East since the establishment of the Zionist entity in 1948. It was Dulles who conceived and promoted the claim of "the Middle East vacuum" and the Baghdad pact. It was Kissinger who prepared and promoted the separate peace between the Zionist entity and as-Sadat's regime and the signing of the Camp David accords.

The Arab countries and their progressive and national forces have suffered from these imperialist schemes, some of whose links in the area have been broken. They are still struggling against the other remaining links.

Haig comes in third position in relation to his two predecessors, Dulles and Kissinger, but enjoys the same amount of influence inside the U.S. administration. He also has a number of imperialist schemes for the region, no less momentous than the previous schemes in terms of their extent and repercussions.

Haig came to his position carrying the experience of the NATO command and its problems, contrary to his two predecessors who lacked this direct and practical experience but assumed their positions on the basis of their contributions in the political arena of the U.S. imperialist bourgeoisie and its problems.

Haig believes his role, particularly in the Middle East and in relations with the West European member countries of NATO, will be more successful than that of his two predecessors as far as the implementation of imperialist schemes in the Middle East is concerned. He also believes his role will be more effective in achieving greater cooperation with the other imperialist powers in NATO, and with fewer contradictions.

Haig has often expressed his belief that the failures and difficulties of U.S. policy in the Middle East, and of its aggressive international strategy, must be attributed to mistakes made in relation to the growth and development of the national liberation movement in the region which obstructed the implementation of the aggressive schemes in the region, and to hegemony over its potentials. He believes the Dulles vacuum theory failed in encircling and containing the movement. It also failed in guaranteeing the Baghdad pact.

Haig also believes the separate peace between the Zionist entity and as-Sadat's regime cannot be completely (?useful) unless it is transformed into a full military pact and succeeds in attracting other parties in the region. This is so because Haig believes such a pact is necessary and possible.

The existing progress of relations between the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime toward that pact and the progress of U.S. relations with a number of states in the region which have provided military facilities, as well as the cooperation shown by the NATO countries concerning military presence in the Indian Ocean--all these circumstances are considered by Haig as encouraging in transforming the Middle East into a military base and a sphere of influence that could not be shaken for a long time.

This aggressive, narrow and one-sided view of things, however, will collide with the other, present realities: the awareness and the common struggle of the Arab peoples and all the peoples of the region. This awareness and struggle are not comforting to the course and designs of his administration and its allies. These facts are alone [word indistinct] for the future of the region, its sovereignty, stability and social progress.

PEOPLES CONGRESS STATEMENT REPORTED BY PFLO RADIO

LD022046 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Apr 81 EA

["Text" of statement issued by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Peoples Congress]

[Text] The role being played by U.S. imperialism in the Arab region and the Middle East is no longer hidden from anyone especially since the signing of the Camp David accords which placed great Egypt, its people, history and struggle under the complete subjugation of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism. Its resources have been employed to serve designs hostile to the Arab nation and the justice- and peace-loving peoples of the world. The threat of U.S. policy in the Arab region has doubled, especially since Reagan came to power along with the hostile policy which he has announced against the Arab nation and their progressive forces.

It is on the basis of the foregoing that the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Haig to Egypt [words indistinct], which will begin on the 14th of this month, is the start in practice of the implementation of the aggressive policy against the Arab nation. Accordingly, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Peoples Congress wishes to draw the attention and concern of the Arab masses as well as their progressive, democratic, national and patriotic forces to the importance of a popular expression of anger against and rejection of U.S. policy in the appropriate manner.

The congress hopes there will be swift political and informational moves against this visit as well as condemnation of U.S. imperialist policy and its aggressive designs. Arab dignity and the freedom for which our Arab nation has paid dearly generation after generation, indeed independence and the nations very existence are in danger of destruction. So let us hasten to defend ourselves.

[Signed] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Peoples Congress

HAIG SEEN AS SEEKING U.S. DOMINANCE OF AREA

LD070037 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Brothers: Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, is currently touring a number of countries in the Arab region. His first stop was Cairo, from where he will go on to other Arab countries. To understand the significance of this tour, which is no different from other tours made within the past few months by numerous officials from the Western imperialist circles. [sentence as heard] Indeed, Haig's tour complements those tours.

What is clear from these successive tours of the region--particularly under the existing circumstances--is that they conceal conspiracies against the peoples of the region. The least that can be said of them is that they coincide at one point, namely the establishment of military alliances in this region and linking them with Arab reactionary regimes, Israel and U.S. imperialism. Mr Haig has come to the region carrying in his quiver details of the alliance the United States has wished to set up in this region for several years.

The moves to establish the new alliance, the general outlines and details of which were drawn up by the U.S. imperialist circles when the defunct shah's regime collapsed in Iran, may be summarized as follows: 1) to set up a military alliance of the United States, Israel and the traitor As-Sadat regime to constitute the principal base for other regional military blocs; 2) to encourage the Arab reactionary regimes, such as that of Qabus in Muscat, to join this imperialist-reactionary military alliance; and 3) to obtain military bases where U.S. troops can be stationed in a number of Arab countries and in other countries in the neighborhood of the Arab region.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA has said that Haig's visit aims in the first place to impose U.S. domination over the Sinai Desert and, proceeding from there, to extend that domination over the Arab Gulf region. Haig will also discuss during his visit, which will encompass several states, the question of setting up new military naval and air bases in Pakistan as part of a U.S. plan to consolidate U.S. military presence in the Middle East and southwest Asia. Thus the aims of Washington's conspiracy to dominate the Arab Gulf region and the Red Sea become clear. The domination is to extend over the Mediterranean with the help of the As-Sadat regime and the petty state of the Zionist enemy and over the Indian Ocean region with the help of some countries in the region, so as to bring the Middle East oilfields under the domination of the United States and Western monopolies.

The Western imperialist circles, which were alarmed by so many people gaining true independence, now feel insecure about their political and economic hegemony over the peoples of the Gulf and the Peninsula. They will not feel secure until that hegemony has the support of military force. It is on this basis that the multinational force called for by Britain and the United States comes on the scene. But whatever entities the imperialists want to set up in his region or that, the struggle of the peoples will ensure the foiling of all aggressive plans forever.

PFLO RADIO ATTACKS U.S. 'ADVENTURIST POLICIES'

LD052202 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Apr 81 EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to pursue aggressive policies toward the less developed countries and particularly toward the Arab masses. As the Arab Gulf region is rich in natural resources, the imperialist circles consider its escape from their domination and the iron grip of their monopolies as very detrimental to all the designs broadly outlined several years ago.

The U.S. Washington POST has reported that strategic aircraft crews in North Dakota have for some time been undergoing training in the nuclear line [as heard] for the Gulf region. These units are part of the rapid interventionist force.

It is very well-known that under the military pact between the United States and Qabus, the United States will be given fixed bases in Masirah, Thumrayt, Sib and Musandam. In the last-named area, the United States will establish an air base and a nuclear lake [as heard]. B-52 strategic bombers will be stationed there. All these arrangements are in addition to other bases in Sinai, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya, which are to encircle the Arab region in general and the Gulf region and peninsula in particular.

One may ask: Why all these U.S. and British imperialist bases and military buildups at this particular time? To answer this question one must know the existing situation in this region and the world to gain a clear insight into all the imperialist designs, because issues are interlinked and affect one another.

Qabus abandoned the dignity of Oman and its people by giving the United States the freedom to use Omani territory and he did not for a goal he wanted to achieve, namely to protect his regime from collapse using U.S. help. As for the United States itself, it establishes bases here and there with long-term objectives, as demonstrated by the extension of its domination and hegemony over this sensitive area, inasmuch as the wealth extracted from the region is devoted to serving the interests of the imperialist states. The monopolistic companies continue plundering the resources of the Arab Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula.

The United States has taken note of the rise in oil prices, the interruption of the oil flow to certain imperialist states in 1973 and finally the fall of its watchdog, Mohammad Reza Shah, from the peak of authority in Iran. All these factors have impelled Washington to draw up a new plan to establish its foothold in this region.

Washington's adventurist policies are becoming increasingly dangerous as a result of the training of the American strategic air forces to inflict nuclear blows in the Gulf region under the pretext of protecting the oil sealanes from the communist threat. All this aims at spreading misguidance and [word indistinct] in order to extend its domination over the Arab Gulf.

MILITARIZATION OF GULF, BREZHNEV PROPOSAL VIEWED

LD312210 Aden Voice of PFL0 in Arabic 1545 GMT 31 Mar 81 EA

[Text] In today's issue under the heading "The Arabian Gulf: Huge Military Buildups" 14 OCTOBER said: Last month imperialism increased the number of primary hotbeds of international tension. In the Indian Ocean American naval forces are gathering in a manner unprecedented in times of peace. [Words indistinct] in a very proficient manner with U.S. bases, those already established and those under construction. [Word indistinct] the rapid interventionist force.

This is an indication that the Western states have not yet admitted the loss of their sole agent in this region in the person of the shah. The undeclared war near the Gulf launched by the imperialists against the Afghan people is still going on.

How can this abnormal situation be assessed? The United States has announced its readiness to defend its imperialist interests in this region at any cost, including the possible use of nuclear weapons. Some of the (?Western) powers [word indistinct] led by Britain, which supports the ambitions of Washington [word indistinct] to form an international rapid interventionist force in the Gulf region. The meaning of the two new projects is clear, namely strengthening and consolidating military presence in this region and the subjugation of the countries there for economic and strategic interests.

This road will inevitably lead to the heightening of tension in this volatile region. There is another road indicated by the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India and later approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. The essence of the Soviet proposals lies in desisting from the establishment of military bases and preventing the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Gulf region, as well as respecting the stability and the nonaligned status of the states situated in this region and their right to dispose of their natural resources free from any interference in their internal affairs.

The realization of these proposals will remove the military threats in this region and will ensure the rights of sovereignty of the Gulf States through the [word indistinct] means that link them with the outside world.

The paper went on to say that the Soviet stand on achieving detente in the Arab Gulf is flexible. It was announced at the 26th CPSU Congress that the USSR is prepared to reach agreement on the Gulf as an independent issue. It is also prepared to participate in a separate settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. Leonid Brezhnev said: We are not opposed to discussion of the issues connected with Afghanistan and linking them with the issues of the Gulf.

Naturally only the international aspects of the Afghan issue can be discussed and not the internal issues. The sovereignty of Afghanistan must be fully protected as a non-aligned state. For this reason the USSR presented a comprehensive program to ensure peace and political [word indistinct] suitable for the interests of the international community and the states of the region.

It is now up to the West to respond to these constructive proposals.

CPSU FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 APR

LD051658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Apr 81 EA

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Dobrik, Deputy Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Aden this morning on a visit to Democratic Yemen to last several days. The delegation will hold talks with YSP officials on cooperation between the YSP and the CPSU.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, Comrade Dobrik stressed that the aim of his visit to Democratic Yemen is to strengthen friendly relations between the two friendly countries based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and the common struggle against imperialism for the sake of international peace and security and social progress. He stressed that the Soviet people and the Soviet communists are following with interest the achievements of Democratic Yemen, as well as all the struggles of the Yemeni people.

The delegation was received on arrival at the airport by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, a number of Central Committee officials and the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

GHALI COMMENTS ON SUCCESS OF TALKS WITH HAIG

NC061754 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali made statements to reporters on the discussions which the U.S. secretary of state held in Cairo. We will now hear a report by Hamdi Jawhar on the most important points in these statements:

[Begin recording] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that the discussions of the U.S. secretary of state in Cairo were the first direct contact between the new U.S. administration and Egypt. The views of the Arab Republic of Egypt on various issues connected with the autonomy, normalization and the formation of a force to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the Egyptian territory in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty were expounded upon during these discussions. Whether the discussions of the U.S. secretary of state in Cairo were successful, Dr Butrus Ghali said:

[Ghali] Undoubtedly, if the main object of these discussions was agreement, mutual knowledge and learning the views of each side on the most important issues I can say unhesitatingly that these negotiations succeeded, because the Egyptian side was able to explain to the American side its visualization of the next stage and the steps which must be made to bolster the president's initiative. The American side, or the new U.S. administration, listened to the views of the Egyptian side and explained to it that it supports the Egyptian view and the broad lines of the Egyptian diplomacy in the next few months. [end recording]

Further Report

NC062155 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that discussions with the U.S. secretary of state in Cairo were successful and that Egypt explained to the American side its concept of the next stage and the steps which could be made to bolster the president's initiative on achieving a comprehensive peace in the region. He added that the American side expressed its support for the Egyptian concept and the broad lines of the Egyptian diplomacy in the next few months.

In an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent, Butrus Ghali added that there are topics which require further consultation to be able to form a joint concept. He stressed that there was full agreement between Egypt and the United States on the aims and processes. He said that the subjects to be discussed in the next few days on both the diplomatic and technical levels relate to the way of raising the issue [of a UN emergency force] at the Security Council and to the preparation for forming a multinational force if the Security Council fails to issue a resolution providing for the formation of a UN emergency force.

Answering a question on the possibility of raising the question of forming a UN emergency force at the UN General Assembly if the Soviet Union uses the veto right at the Security Council, Dr Ghali said: This issue calls for a study and an analysis before resorting to the UN General Assembly. He added that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Cairo was of special importance because it was the first direct contact between the new U.S. administration and Egypt.

Dr Ghali said that the talks which took place between President as-Sadat and the U.S. secretary of state helped explain a number of issues of concern to Egypt. He added that the talks also covered topics related to the autonomy negotiations, normalization, Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai and the formation of a multinational force.

Answering a question on the U.S. secretary's concentration on establishing security in the region first and on solving the Palestinian question next, Dr Ghali said: There can be no security in the Middle East if the Palestinian question is not solved. This is Egypt's opinion and the American side agrees with it.

Concerning the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, Dr Ghali said: It is better not to resume the negotiations until after the Israeli elections, because the negotiations could be exploited in the Israeli election campaign. It is not in the interests of the Palestinian people to become a party in the election campaign. He added: What Egypt wants is a strong government, regardless whether it is headed by Begin or Peres, which can work for the consolidation of peace and for the continuation of the peace march that began with the visit to Jerusalem by President as-Sadat.

MAY REPORTS TOPICS DISCUSSED DURING HAIG VISIT

NC060846 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA)--The MAY weekly newspaper says that the U.S. administration will extend an invitation to President Anwar as-Sadat to visit the United States after the Israeli elections. Washington will extend similar invitations to a number of Arab kings and shaykhs, as well as to the Israeli prime minister who will assume power after the forthcoming elections. These visits will take place at about the same period.

In today's issue the paper adds that none of the subjects related to the establishment of U.S. bases in Egypt, linking the Rapid Deployment Forces with the emergency forces in the Sinai or postponing the withdrawal from the Sinai were discussed during the meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig because these topics were not on the agenda and not the subject of discussions in the first place.

The paper says that President Anwar as-Sadat has reiterated to the U.S. secretary of state Egypt's consent to grant facilities to U.S. forces for the purpose of helping any Arab or Islamic country against foreign invasion. At the same time Haig reiterated that the United States will continue its role as a full partner in the peace process in the area in order to achieve an overall settlement.

MAY also says that Alexander Haig has assured Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak that next July we will witness the beginning of intensive U.S. efforts to push the Middle East peace process forward.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HAIG'S ISRAEL VISIT, LEBANON

NC061557 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Nabilah as-Sadati news analysis: "The Background of Haig's Visit to Israel"]

[Text] The developments in Lebanon confused the program of the discussions of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Israel. Haig's arrival in Israel was accompanied by the ghost of the Israeli military interference against the Syrian Army in Lebanon. This interference is overshadowing everything else in the Israeli political circles and information media, which appear as though confirming the psychological preparation for this interference. What deserves mentioning in particular is the warning which Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Sahmir addressed to Syria and the appeal which dissident Lebanese Maj Sa'd Haddad made for the help of Christians in north Lebanon, knowing that he himself is supported by Israel.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that this issue was raised with the U.S. secretary of state. However, the Israeli authorities retreated one step last night regarding the warning. Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has differentiated between the attitude which Israel could adopt toward the Christians in northern Lebanon and the one it adopts toward those he termed as brothers in southern Lebanon.

The main political parties in Israel link the situation in Lebanon and that in Poland. Former Chief of Military Intelligence Hayim Hertzog said that the Syrians are settling a debt to the Soviet Union by creating an area of disputes in Lebanon with the aim of turning attention from what is happening and might happen in Poland. Despite this, the Israeli Government appears to be in disagreement with the new U.S. administration, because this administration gives priority to the need for forming a new alliance in the Middle East over the need to maintain Israel as an ally.

The supply of Saudi Arabia with reconnaissance AWACS planes, which are equipped with radar and equipment that prolong the period of the operation of the F-15 fighter planes, arouses the fear of Israel, lest these weapons be used one day against it and lest they lead to an arms race which Israel's financial potential can hardly meet.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HAIG TRIP, U.S. PRIORITIES

NC061452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Hazim 'Abd ar-Rahman commentary: "Haig, the Security Issue and the Palestinian Problem"]

[Text] REUTER reports today that Egypt urged U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, during his visit which ended yesterday, to reconsider the implementation of the priorities of the U.S. policy toward the Middle East. The agency adds that Cairo insisted on the need to give more attention to the Palestinian problem rather than limiting the entire attention on questions connected with stopping the Soviet infiltration into the region and issues related to regional security.

Perhaps the coincidence between Haig's arrival in the region and the eruption of the situation in Lebanon is a proof of Cairo's sound visualization of the current conditions and of its sound opinion that the Palestinian problem is no less serious in all its manifestations than issues or problems of strategic character. It should be noted that the failure to confront the Palestinian problem in an effective way will always give it new dimensions.

By virtue of several factors, the Lebanese crisis, which has been continuing since 1975, has become an extension in one of its manifestations to the Palestinian problem. We cannot foresee how the Lebanese crisis could be resolved without resolving the Palestinian problem, despite the fact that each has its own distinguishing characteristics. If we tried to study the Lebanese problem we would find that it is a combination of Lebanese-Palestinian, Palestinian-Syrian, Syrian-Lebanese and Lebanese-Lebanese problems. Added to all this is Israel's attitude toward all these problems. Therefore, it is impossible to tackle any of these problems without confronting the parent problem--the Palestinian problem.

If we looked into the Palestinian problem we would find out that the Israeli stand on it is primarily responsible for the presence of a permanent hotbed of tension and of explosion of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This stand is represented in the Israeli Government's policy of preemptive strikes, building of settlements, confiscation of land and the annexation of eastern Jerusalem.

If the United States feels worried, as is obvious from the declared statements and stands, over the security conditions in this region and seeks to safeguard its interests in the Gulf area in light of the threat posed by the Iraqi-Iranian war, then this is a good reason why Washington should seek and exert efforts to complete the march of peace, which Cairo initiated in 1977, to defuse the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was no coincidence at all that in his historic speech at the Israeli Knesset President as-Sadat clearly explained that the Palestinian question is the crux of the issue of war and peace in this region.

What might be of interest is the fact that when receiving Haig Israel made statements welcoming the presence of U.S. forces in the region to confront the Soviet plans of expansionism at a time when its policy on the Palestinian people is one of the factors that are irrefutably the way which enables the Russians to reach the Middle East, through their dealing with the Palestinian problem. Furthermore, this policy is also one of the factors which make the United States a subject of permanent criticism in the Middle East. In addition to all this, the Israeli policy on the Palestinian problem has placed Lebanon on a powder keg. We admit that the general elections in Israel impose restrictions on the current moves to deal with this problem. However, we hope that with the end of these elections the discussions which Haig has held in Cairo and will be holding in other capitals of the region will have an effective role in making the U.S. policy closer to the present reality in the region. Such a proximity, particularly vis-a-vis the problem of the Palestinian people, is the key to security in the Middle East, which undoubtedly occupies a very important place in the American way of thinking. Briefly, the security of the Middle East must take the Palestinian people into consideration in every rational strategic thinking.

COUNCIL MAKES STATEMENT ON LEBANON, IRAQI ARMS

NC051346 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] In a statement issued today the Consultative Council's Arab, Foreign and National Security Affairs Committee condemned the aggressive actions of the Syrian regime in Lebanon. The statement emphasized the need for Lebanon's independence and territorial safety and for its liberation from all signs of Syrian domination. It also stressed the need for the immediate withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon and for a unified Arab action to create a proper atmosphere which would help the achievement of national accord, devoid of party and sectarian disputes, in Lebanon.

Referring to Egypt's supply of arms to Iraq, the committee expressed its support for this trend. It said that Egypt's action in this respect springs from its commitment to the provisions of the joint Arab defense pact and to the dictates of loyalty to an Arab country which carried out its duty in the 1973 October battle.

The committee asked for the exertion of efforts to stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran.

Regarding the Israeli plan to dig a canal linking the Dead Sea with the Mediterranean, the statement affirmed that this is a blatant violation of the provisions of the international law and the Camp David agreements and that it is an obstacle in the path of peace and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

NC041234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1218 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA)--The Arab Republic of Egypt today expressed its mounting concern over the reports received from Beirut on the bloody clashes and fighting taking place on a wide scale in Lebanon. A statement issued by an official source at the Foreign Ministry today says: In view of the deterioration of the situation and the sad events taking place in fraternal Lebanon, Egypt wishes to emphasize again in all strength its denunciation of the acts of violence and coercion and express its sympathy with the fraternal Lebanese people and its adherence to the territorial integrity, political independence and safety of the land of Lebanon.

The statement adds that the Arab Republic of Egypt appeals to all sides in Lebanon to exercise self-restraint, adhere to the national unity and place the interests of the Lebanese people over all party and sectarian considerations.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 3-6 APR

Communique No 295

JN031633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Apr (INA)--An Iraqi military unit strongly hit with various weapons a unit of the Persian enemy's special forces, killing 37 military men, whose bodies are still on the battlefield in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Military Communique No 295 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that enemy losses in the past 24 hours were 73 killed and 7 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 vehicles, 3 field guns, 4 observation posts and 1 pile of hardware destroyed. The text of the military communique is as follows:

Communique No 295 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following result:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. One infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- B. One of our units clashed with a unit of the enemy's special forces in the Gilan-e Gharb region and strongly hit it with various weapons, forcing it to retreat after it had sustained 37 killed, whose bodies are still on the battlefield. One infantry position and two observation posts were also destroyed in the same region.
- C. Two infantry positions and one field gun were destroyed in the Sumar region.
- D. Six were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in front of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- E. Five were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Mehran region.
- F. Ten were killed in the Dezful region.
- G. One was killed in the Shush region.
- H. One tank was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- I. One of our patrols found a serviceable enemy Chieftain tank in the (?Balsatin) region which had been left behind in previous battles.
- J. Seven were killed in the Ahvaz region.
- K. Seven were killed and one infantry position, one vehicle, two field guns, one pile of hardware and two observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 73 killed, 7 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 vehicles, 3 field guns, 1 pile of hardware and 4 observation posts.

II. It has been ascertained that enemy losses in the Khafajiyah region on 1 April 1981 were one Chieftain tank and one armored personnel carrier, in addition to the other losses mentioned at that time.

III. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Two vehicles, one field gun and one rocket launcher damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 April 1981

Communique No 296

JN041707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA)--A military communique has stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces will continue to pound the forces of the ignorant regime in Iran until they return to their senses and yield to Iraq's national and pan-Arab rights.

Communique No 296 issued by the Armed Forces General command said that the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces receive the eighth month of the war with pride and with greater strength and capability to strike at the Magian Persian enemy. The communique added that our armed forces inflicted on the Persian enemy 71 dead and a number of various military equipment destroyed. The following is the text of Communique No 296 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today our valiant armed forces receive the eighth month of their just war against the Magian racist Persian enemy with great pride and with greater strength and capability, emphasizing their determination to continue striking the forces of the regime of ignorant charlatans until they return to their senses and yield to our national and pan-Arab rights. The following are the results of the activities carried out in the various operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our units pounded with artillery and mortars the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 16 and destroying 9 infantry positions and 1 observation post.
- B. One of our units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Mehran region, hit it with all sorts of weapons and forced it to retreat leaving behind 43 dead, whose bodies are still on the battlefield.
- C. Six were killed in Dezful region.
- D. Six were killed and one vehicle, one field gun, four observation posts and three infantry positions were destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, overall known enemy losses amount to 71 dead, 1 vehicle, 1 field gun, 5 observation posts and 12 infantry positions.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle, two excavators and one armored vehicle were damaged.

III. Persian enemy planes today raided civilian and military targets as well as residential areas. Our ground fire intercepted them and forced them to flee as follows:

- A. At 1154 enemy planes raided the residential areas in Kirkuk. Two were martyred and 23 were wounded. All are civilians. In addition two houses were hit.
- B. At 1230 enemy planes raided one of our airports near the Syrian border. They came from inside Syria.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 April 1981

Communique 297

JN051645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1617 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA)--The Iraqi forces have killed 174 of the Iranian enemy forces and destroyed 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 field guns, 6 vehicles, 3 piles of hardware and 1 boat. This came in Communique No 297 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 297 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces strongly hit the forces of the ignorant Persians in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following result:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Nine were killed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
- B. Our units hit enemy personnel and positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region with artillery and mortars, killing 15 and destroying 3 infantry positions.
- C. Nine were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- D. Six were killed and two vehicles were destroyed in the Sumar region.
- E. Three were killed in the Mehran region.
- F. In the Dezful region one of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force supported with artillery and strongly hit it with various weapons, forcing it to flee while leaving behind 96 dead.
- G. Our units hit an enemy concentration in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area with various weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 18 killed and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 field guns and 2 vehicles destroyed.
- H. One excavator was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- I. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region with artillery and medium weapons, inflicting the following losses: 18 killed; 1 infantry position, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator and 3 piles of hardware destroyed; and 1 boat sunk in the Karun River.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 174 killed, 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 field guns, 6 vehicles, 2 excavators, 3 piles of hardware and 1 boat.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One personnel carrier and one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1981

Communique No 298

JN061646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1624 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA)--The Iraqi armed forces inflicted heavy losses in lives on the forces of the Iranian regime, amounting to 135 dead, and destroyed 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 pile of hardware and 1 small naval target. Communique No 298 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today said that our losses were two martyrs and one vehicle damaged. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 298 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With ability and high morale, our brave armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Five were killed in the Nowsud region.
- B. Our units hit enemy personnel concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region with various weapons, forcing them to flee after having sustained 44 killed.
- C. One of our units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Gilan-e Gharb region and hit it with various weapons, forcing it to flee having left behind 18 killed. An enemy concentration was also hit in the same region and forced to flee after sustaining 16 killed.
- D. Nine were killed and two vehicles were destroyed in the Mehran region.
- E. Four were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Shush region.

F. An enemy concentration was sighted near our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. It was hit with artillery and medium weapons and forced to retreat, leaving behind 22 killed. Two vehicles were also destroyed in the same region.

G. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region with various weapons, inflicting the following losses: 17 killed; 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 excavator and 1 pile of hardware destroyed; and 1 small naval target sunk in Shatt al-'Arab.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 135 killed, 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 pile of hardware and 1 small naval target.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Two martyrs.

B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 April 1981

HAIG'S TOUR 'NEW PHASE' IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

JN062140 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Bahdinani Kurdish 1620 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "A New Phase of Iraqi-U.S. Relations"]

[Excerpts] The news agencies reported yesterday that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig will send one of his envoys secretly to Iraq. The same news agencies reported a few days ago that the U.S. secretary of state himself wants to visit Iraq during his Arab tour. News agencies indicate the existence of a big U.S. plot as the new U.S. administration under Reagan wants to entrench its feet in the region. The visit to the region by the U.S. secretary of state sheds light for the following reason: During his service in all the U.S. administrations, whether those of the Democratic or Republican Party, the U.S. secretary of state has always had great authority and influence as well as a long arm in drawing up big plans and plots, implementing them and distributing roles among his agents.

The Middle East region is today passing through a very sensitive stage at a time when conflicts prevail among the region's states. There are conflicts between the steadfastness and confrontation states on the one hand and the reactionary states on the other. Moreover, every group moves in a certain circle. For instance, Egypt and Sudan move in the orbit of Camp David and Israel; Jordan and the Gulf states move in the orbit of Saudi Arabia and Iraq; Tunisia and Morocco revolve round themselves against their peoples and the Western Saharan people. What is left of steadfastness and confrontation are Libya, Syria, the PLO, Algeria, [words indistinct], Lebanon and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Over 6 months have passed since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has exacerbated the crisis. In light of all this, Haig's arrival in the region, particularly in Iraq, will change the situation in the region and the balance of power will shift in the interest of America. A new phase of relations between Iraq and America and of Iraq's preservation of U.S. interests will begin for the following three reasons:

1. The new U.S. regime under Reagan came to power after Carter's defeat. This regime wants to (?create) plots to entrench its power and its feet in the region.
2. Following the U.S. defeat in Indochina and for the sake of balancing its interests, America stretched its hand out to this region.
3. The collapse of the shah's regime was a strong blow to U.S. interests. This regime was among the largest of forces in the Middle East region in general and the Gulf in particular. Therefore, America wants a substitute regime to take the place of the buried shah's regime to subjugate others to U.S. plots in the region. The substitute regime is that of Iraq.

SECRETARY HAIG VISITS JORDAN DURING MIDEAST TOUR

Foreign Minister Welcome

JN061501 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Amman, 6 Apr (PETRA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his wife arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official 1-day visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with his Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and top Jordanian officials. The U.S. secretary of state's visit to Jordan comes within the framework of his tour of several of the region's states to hold talks with these states' leaders and acquaint himself with their views on Middle East developments, particularly the Palestinian issue.

Mr Haig was welcomed on arrival at Amman airport by Marwan Qasim, foreign affairs minister; 'Amir Khammash, court minister; Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shaker, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordanian ambassador in Washington. He was also welcomed by the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

Talks With King Husayn

JN062205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig held a 2-hour meeting at the Royal Hashemite Court at 1730 today.

His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the causes and background of the Palestinian issue, considering it the crux of the conflict in the Middle East region. His majesty stressed that the key to Middle East security and stability lies in finding a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue, just as this issue was the key which opened the door to instability, problems and lack of security in this important part of the world.

His majesty asserted that the foundations for a just and comprehensive solution lie in ending the Israeli occupation; restoring the occupied Arab land to its owners, particularly Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty; realizing justice for the Arab Palestinian people; and guaranteeing their legitimate rights and self-determination on the soil of their homeland.

His majesty clarified the faith of Jordan and the Arab nation in a just peace and their serious quest, since 1967, to achieve such a peace. However, Israel confronted this attitude only with rejection, intransigence and denial of the UN resolutions. His Majesty King Husayn asserted that the Camp David accords have not achieved comprehensive peace and cannot do so because they ignore the central issue of the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian issue.

His majesty cautioned against the creation of axes regarding the Middle East conflict, stressing Jordan's concern for the importance of keeping our Arab region away from the policy of axes and international hegemony. His majesty also stressed the necessity of preserving our Arab region's identity, independence, character and free will. His majesty reviewed all the developments in the Middle East, including the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in Lebanon, clarifying the Jordanian stand on these developments.

At the outset of the meeting, his majesty welcomed Mr Haig and expressed his wishes for a speedy recovery to U.S. President His Excellency Ronald Reagan.

During the meeting Mr Haig reviewed the political premises of the new U.S. administration, asserting that under President Ronald Reagan, the new administration attaches special importance to the Middle East. Proof of this, he said, is that the first mission entrusted to me by his excellency the President is in this important area.

Mr Haig indicated that U.S. policy does not address the arrangement of priorities in this area. The quest for establishing security and stability in the Middle East area does not mean not achieving just and comprehensive peace in it. The search for comprehensive peace should go hand in hand with the achievement of peace, security and stability in this area, which is the most important area in the world.

The U.S. secretary of state praised Jordanian-U.S. relations, asserting the United States' keenness to develop them further and bolster the relations of friendship between the Jordanian and American peoples.

On the Jordanian side the meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces His Excellency Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Jordanian Ambassador in Washington His Excellency ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by James Buckley, deputy assistant secretary of state for security affairs and technology; Robert McFarlane, adviser in the State Department; Vernon Walters, special assistant to the secretary of state; Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary of Near East and South Asia affairs; David Zweifel, U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman; and several senior U.S. State Department officials.

Prince Hasan Meeting

JN070942 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Amman, 7 Apr (INA)--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan met here today with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently on a visit to Jordan. Crown Prince Hasan briefed the U.S. secretary on the deteriorating situation from which the Palestinian people are suffering in occupied Palestine at the hands of the Zionist authorities. He also criticized the enemy's settlement policy aimed at usurping further Arab land and at displacing the Palestinian people from their land. Haig had met with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan following his arrival in Amman yesterday.

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS UN ENVOY ON HAIG TOUR

LD031406 Kuwait KUNA in English 1107 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Apr (KUNA)--Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Dr. Hazim Nusaybah, Friday said the visit of the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Middle East aims at "securing a strategic harmony covering the whole region and extending from Egypt to Pakistan." In an interview with AL-WATAN daily, Nusaybah said that Haig's visit does not give any priority to the Arab country.

During his five-day tour, the first he makes since he joined the Reagan administration last January, Haig will visit Cairo, Tel Aviv, Amman and Riyadh.

The Jordanian diplomat told the Kuwaiti paper his country will inform Haig of its position regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict" and her rejection of the Camp David accords". "In conformity with most Arab views, Jordan will tell the American official that the first priority to the Arabs is a just and durable solution for the Middle East crisis which restores rights of the Palestinian people and ends the Zionist aggression", Dr Nusaybah told the paper.

Nusaybah also said that Amman will assure the American minister that the Arabs "will not take up the American priority before his government changes its pro-Israeli policy".

The Jordanian diplomat ruled out the possibility that Haig's tour will result in any substantial gains. "It is a get-acquainted visit" in prelude to an evaluation of the new American policy, he said.

PAPERS VIEW HAIG'S VISIT, STATEMENTS, TALKS

JNO70742 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Press review]

[Text] Today's papers devote editorials to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Jordan and to his talks with His Majesty King Husayn. The papers also touch on the statements which were attributed to Mr Haig prior to his arrival in Jordan on U.S. strategic interests in the area.

Under the headline "Peace Pillars and Security Priorities," AD-DUSTUR writes: In his briefing of Mr Haig on the causes and background of the Palestinian issue, His Majesty King Husayn placed before the new U.S. administration the pure facts in the quest to find the key to peace and stability in the Middle East. The Palestinian issue, which represents the crux of the conflict and the most dangerous explosive area, will remain the key to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, because for the past 33 years it has been the key which opened the door to instability and problems, due to the limitless Zionist expansionist invasion.

Perhaps the U.S. administration will finally realize that all the efforts that have been exerted since 1948 have failed to establish stanchions for peace in the Arab area due to Israel's denial of the Arabs' desire for comprehensive peace, as well as of all the UN resolutions that can guarantee the establishment of this peace by terminating occupation, restoring Jerusalem and realizing justice for the Palestinian people.

Continuing, AD-DUSTUR says: Since the Camp David accords ignored the Palestinian issue as a central issue of the Middle East conflict, these accords have gravely failed to achieve any progress toward real peace. Hence, any attempt to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict within the context of axes and the internationalization of this conflict, far away from the just solution, constitutes the gravest danger to the future of security and stability in the Middle East and the entire world.

Aggravation of the conflict and detonation of any explosion of the fragile situation in the area are not caused by foreign factors and the big power struggle for influence. These are caused by Israel's continued challenges of the will for peace and its threats against Arab national security.

Husayn has made it clear to the U.S. administration and to the rest of world at large concerned with the issue of peace and stability in this vital area of the world that the solution of this issue can only be realized through two factors: 1) the just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue and the termination of Israel's intransigence and its acts of playing havoc with the area's destinies, and 2) separation of the Arab area from the policy of axes and international hegemony to preserve this area's identity, independence, character and free will.

In conclusion, AD-DUSTUR says: Therefore, the priorities contradicting the U.S. will and that of the Arab nation dictate that the United States reconsider its past mistakes and support a right it had ignored by its absolute support for Israeli aggression, which is behind all wars, tragedies and disturbances in the Middle East. The priorities, as presented by Husayn, constitute the framework for possible achievement of a peace in the area on the basis of a comprehensive settlement, far from the policy of axes and intentions of domination and control by any side.

Under the headline "Perhaps He Will Observe With American Eyes," AR-RA'Y says: Certainly, what Alexander Haig listened to in Amman and what it is expected he will listen to during the rest of his current visit will enable him to grasp the Jordanian position on all his ideas and topics. This position is committed to the unified Arab line that stemmed from the Amman summit.

Although we do not want to attribute stands or trends to the U.S. secretary of state as quoted by Israeli officials and statesmen with whom he met, this does not prevent us from commenting on these statements. Foremost of these statements are: "Protection of U.S. strategic interests in the area depends on Israel and on its strength"; "it is high time that a system [nizam] be found in the area to obstruct the achievement of so-called Soviet expansion in the area"; and "there is an understanding about opposing the establishment of the Palestinian state and PLO participation in the peace efforts." These statements are an exact repetition of the old Israeli claims. If these are the ideas that Mr Haig is entertaining, then it means that the U.S. administration is not siding with the realities in our area or the requisites for peace.

U.S. strategic interests and all the legitimate interests of all the countries in the area cannot be secured by Israel. These can be secured by establishing a just, lasting and comprehensive peace. Washington must realize this fact, particularly in light of the developments and events the area have witnessed during the past three decades. Also, supplying Israel with further tools of destruction, aid and support cannot defend these interests, because the protection of these interests can never be realized by suppression and arms, but only by erecting bridges of mutual respect and confidence between the countries that have common interests and between the countries and peoples of the area.

In addition AR-RA'Y says: These bridges cannot be erected by deploying Israel, the wolf in the area, to play the role of the watchdog in it. As for the new system to confront Soviet expansion in the area, this has the smell of regional alliances linked to Washington.

With all frankness and sincerity we say that the Arab nation will under no circumstances allow itself to enter the game of conflict between the two superpowers under any pretext. The Arab nation is eager to keep the area away from Soviet expansion, just as it is eager to keep the area away from the U.S. umbrella. This stand was greatly manifested at the Amman summit.

After this, we touch on the Israeli no's, including no to the Palestinian state and no to the PLO. We say: Washington's adoption of these no's would mean that the present U.S. administration is still the captive of previous U.S. stands. These stands will not enable President Reagan's administration to follow a sound path to establish real peace in the area, because premature rejection of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and persistence in not dealing with their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO, constitute an unjust custodianship of the Palestinian people--a custodianship rejected by international laws and norms and by all Arabs.

We do not want to anticipate events in this commentary nor do we want to submit in advance that the Israeli statements portray Mr Haig's views, but as Arabs we hope that the U.S. secretary of state will view the facts in our area through American eyes, and perhaps he will.

PALESTINIAN SOURCE SAYS ABDUCTED CHARGE ALIVE

LD041652 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Apr (SPA)--An informed Palestinian source has confirmed that Hisham al-Muhaysin, Jordanian charge d'affaires who was abducted on 6 February, is still alive and lives in one of the Arab countries in a luxurious villa surrounded by intense security. In a statement published today by AL-JAZIRAH, the Palestinian source says that Al-Muhaysin is in good health and that to date no type of torture has been used against him. He points out that the side behind the abduction operation could offer "specific" conditions to the Jordanian Government in return for his release.

SYRIAN SOCIAL PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON HAIG TRIP

LD031404 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 3 April (JANA)--'Abdallah Sa'ada, chairman of the Syrian Social National Party in Lebanon, has stressed that American Secretary of State Haig's forthcoming visit to the Arab region was a part of the Camp David plot aimed against the Arab cause's central issue: Palestine.

He added, in an interview with JANA's correspondent in Rome, that Haig's visit was aimed at applying imperialist pressure on the agent regimes to save the Camp David accords from their impasse.

Another aim for the visit was to establish an American-Zionist-Egyptian-Saudi-Omani military pact to use it as an instrument for imposing American domination over the Arab region, particularly the oil rich Arab Gulf after the shah's downfall and the Iranian Islamic revolution, he said. He added that this American move was being confronted by a solid nationalist stand embodied in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Arab People's Congress.

Answering a question on the Arab progressive forces stand towards repeated Zionist attacks, helped by traitor Sa'd Haddad, against southern Lebanon, he said that the Zionist enemy's stand towards Lebanon was a continuation of past Zionist policy before planting the racist entity on Palestine's Arab land and was a link in the chain of the Camp David conspiracy. He went on to say that the Zionist enemy's aggression against southern Lebanon was aimed at vacating the area from its inhabitants in an attempt to annex the south, up to the Litani River. Traitor Sa'd Haddad's role in the [word indistinct] stemmed from his subservience to Zionism.

He said, "To confront this plot, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement are in the same trench". He strongly criticized Arab regime's silence towards the Zionist acts of terror backed by the U.S.

He concluded by saying "The Arab reactionary regimes are under American imperialist domination. The deals between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy were helped by the Moroccan king. The Egyptian president boasts of his treason while the other reactionary regimes are scared of boasting of their treason. They are all part of an American scheme aimed at dominating the region economically and strategically. In the end the conflict will be between these reactionary regimes and their peoples, a matter which obliges all the Arab progressive forces to back the Arab masses to overthrow the agent regimes".

MATERIALS PERTAINING TO BEIRUT, ZAHLAH DISPUTES

Security Situations

NC062118 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] On the security sphere, shelling is continuing in Zahlah but has been stopped in Beirut areas and suburbs since noon. However, sounds of explosions were heard a short while ago, but their sites have not been identified yet.

The situation in Zahlah has not changed: The Syrian positions are continuing to shell the town with various types of weapons and shells and rockets are falling on the township's residential quarters. Battles have raged in the areas of Duhur Harqat and the citizens are engaging the Syrian Army forces with the appropriate arms and are inflicting heavy losses on Syrian ranks.

Our correspondent reports that the Syrian deterrent forces have entered the As-Sayyidah hospital in Furzul and brought out the wounded and sick in order to replace them with their wounded. They compelled the doctors and the workers in the hospital to treat the Syrian wounds and no one else.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that socialist and nationalist concentrations have been moving from 'Ayn Zhalta to Al-Mudayri.

U.S. Assessment

NC071147 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1120 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean has returned from Amman and started his contacts with various officials and leaders and with political and religious personalities in order to acquaint them with the outcome of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig. The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Ambassador Dean has returned with impressions confirming that the situation is extremely serious and calls for an immediate action to bring about a cease-fire because the continuing deterioration will, within the next 72 hours, lead the situation in Lebanon into a dangerous turn.

Sarkis Meetings, Talks

NC071053 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] At 1110 today President Ilyas Sarkis began his talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib.

Yesterday the president telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asking him to send Minister Khaddam to discuss ways and means for finding a suitable solution to the security situation, particularly in Zahlah.

Earlier today, President Sarkis met with Minister Butrus to prepare for these talks.

President Sarkis also met with Defense Minister Joseph Skaf, Public Works Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi and Deputy Salim al-Ma'luf, who called at the Presidential Palace as representatives of Zahlah ministers and deputies. Minister al-Hirawi said that they conveyed to President Sarkis, on behalf of Zahlah ministers and deputies, the city's position. He added that the city will only accept the legitimate Lebanese state, headed by President Ilyas Sarkis.

President Sarkis received a telephone call this morning from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who enquired about the situation and placed himself at the disposal of the Lebanese Government to contribute toward ending the deteriorating situation and to assist in finding suitable solutions.

Al-Wazzan Statement

NC061757 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] On leaving the presidential palace today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The security situation continues to deteriorate. In view of this and in view of our great faith that the Lebanese, especially under the present difficult circumstances, realize the dangers surrounding them and that they want the reconciliation for which we have called--in view of all this and in view of our responsibility, it pains us to see this continuing deterioration in the security situation.

Our responsibility in the present circumstances is delicate, and we ask for the cooperation of everyone. [end recording]

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: We have held contacts to stop the hemorrhage [an-nafz] in Zahlah and to ease its burdens, so that we may be able to deal with other equally serious issues. Within this context His Excellency President Sarkis has contacted His Excellency President al-Asad and informed him of the situation we are facing.

They agreed that Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam should come to Lebanon tomorrow to follow up contacts regarding this subject and regarding other issues on which we are cooperating and which were discussed at the Damascus summit meeting.

Moreover, President Sarkis has issued an order to the Arab Deterrent Forces command and also to the Lebanese Army command to stop any friction [ihtikak], particularly since we feel that there are parties which are causing this and are further inflaming the situation. Perhaps the current cease-fire is a beginning which we hope will continue and bear fruition. In any case, as I said before leaving the serai [government house], we leave no means without benefiting from it and we leave no minute nor even a second without taking into account that we are facing a dangerous phase. All of us must face our responsibility toward Lebanon--this homeland which is calling all of us, officials and people in all their sectors, to protect it and preserve its unity.

Soviet Envoy's Denial

NC061508 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] We have learned that a number of Soviet military experts have been brought to the Al-Biqa' area to supervise certain military operations. President Sarkis summoned the Soviet ambassador to the palace and received him at 1310, in the presence of the prime minister. What corroborates our information is that listening devices in Zahlah monitored radio calls in a foreign language that later proved to be Russian.

What did the Soviet ambassador say after emerging from the palace? Our reporter at the republican palace says:

[Begin recording] A short while ago the Soviet ambassador left the palace. He answered the following questions [all questions and answers given in Arabic, but each question followed by a passage in Russian, presumably a translation of the question]:

[Question] We would like to know the reason President Sarkis summoned the Soviet ambassador?

[Soviet ambassador] We exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon.

[Question] What is the Soviet stand on the Syrian forces' shelling of the city of Zahlah with its 200,000 inhabitants?

[Answer] At this time, (?I am not going to speak about) my meeting with his excellency the president.

[Question] Will you put pressure on Syria to stop the shelling?

[Answer] Regarding your question, it is a serious and very difficult question. To answer you, I must speak at length. As to my meeting with his excellency the president, we exchanged views on possible ways to reduce tension in Lebanon.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] During the exchange of views with his excellency the president my view was that all feasible efforts will be exerted to reduce the intensity of tension.

[Indistinct questions by several newsmen]

[Answer] This is all I can say.

[Question] There are reports saying that according to the Syrian-Soviet treaty, Soviet experts entered the Zahlah area and are supervising the operations of the Syrian Army.

[Answer] All these reports are false. [end recording]

Haddad 4 Apr Statement

NC040744 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 4 Apr 81

[3 April "afternoon" statement by free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad--read by announcer]

[Text] 1. We shall continue our military pressure on the Syrians and their allies until they stop all their military operations against the township of Zahlah and eastern Beirut, preparatory to their final evacuation from all Lebanese territories.

2. [Syrian Social Nationalist Party leader] hireling In'am Ra'd is trying to separate the Greek Catholics and the Greek Orthodox from the Phalangists in the battle of Zahlah and eastern Beirut. To him and to the likes of him, the hirelings, I say:

What is taking place against Zahlah and eastern Beirut is a battle of destiny for the Lebanese in general and the Christians in particular. The Syrian Nationalists themselves have felt this reality in western Beirut. Therefore, we reassure In'am Ra'd that we have been and will continue to be united and also to be united with anyone who places his hand in ours until we liberate all Lebanon from its Syrian and saboteur occupiers and their hired allies.

3. I renew my appeal--quoting Major Haddad--to my brother Christians in Syria and to tell them again that the 'Alawite rule is launching a war of extermination against the Lebanese Christians and that if it succeeded in this, God forbid, then it will revert on you and exterminate you, because the Lebanese Christians have been and continue to be the only guarantee for all the Middle East Christians. Therefore, my brothers, I call on you in the name of religious fraternity, to stop all support to the 'Alawite rule and to cooperate with the Syrian (?revolutionaries) to topple this despotic rule.

Haddad 5 Apr Address

NC051328 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Apr 81

[5 April address by free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad at the Voice of Hope studios; live or recorded--speech preceded and followed by Lebanese national anthem]

[Text] My brother Lebanese: I do not have a lot to say today, but I must speak to you a little, particularly since all of you are familiar with what is taking place against Zahlah and the eastern area of Beirut.

Today in Beirut, according to the latest information, the Lebanese Army there is fighting fiercely and bravely and the Lebanese forces are also assisting the army, against whom--against the occupiers. That is the only place for the principal role that the army should play. We support such a role because the army is fighting against those who have destroyed our country--against the Syrian and the occupying Palestinian--for its rights.

On this occasion I must also mention the military personnel who are still far from the fire lines and who are not participating in the battle. I call on all of them to join their brothers who are fighting the occupiers to carry out their national duty. Today there is a battalion doing nothing in Arnun. There is also a company in Kawkaba without any use, because they cannot fight the saboteurs, nor does their presence have any national meaning. I ask them wholeheartedly and because of my great love to my homeland to join their brothers in Beirut and to participate in the battle against the occupiers, particularly since I have also received additional reports indicating that the army there is scoring victories and has occupied some of the positions that were in the hands of the Syrians or the saboteurs. If all of them cannot go there let them all come here and join us and they will be welcome; because we have the same goal--namely, the battle for the sake of Lebanon and for the sake of the continued presence of Lebanon.

Today Lebanon is at a crossroad: to be or not to be. Thus, every Lebanese--be he a military man or not--should work as hard as he can to ward off the danger which has descended on Lebanon and its destiny.

On this occasion also, when I remember that the Syrians are striking [words indistinct] the Lebanese Army and when the Syrians are striking a real Lebanese town--as the United States has said that whatever the reasons, there is no justification for the savage action that Syria is carrying out against a peaceful town and against the civilians in a Lebanese town called Zahlah.

Thus, on this occasion, almost all of the world has spoken--except the one who should have been the first to speak--namely the president of the republic. So far he has not opened his mouth to speak. We would like to hear at least one word from him. We would like him to say what is in his heart. If you want to give Lebanon to Syria you should say we support the extermination of the Lebanese in order to hand Lebanon over to Syria. If there is anything else then you must say that the Syrian forces are no longer bound by your orders, that they have become real occupation forces, and then ask the entire world to help you.

It is true that the Syrians are criminal in their actions and are committing terrible crimes against the Lebanese people. But the archcriminal is the one who covers up the Syrians' crimes and gives them an excuse or a legitimate cover to continue their transgressions and barbarism. Thus, this archcriminal is President Sarkis himself. Sarkis, you must either denounce the actions of the Syrians and rescue Lebanon or you must declare that you are with the Syrians against Lebanon, so that every one will know what to expect. Is it not a shame that the world is boiling and the hearts of the world are agitated over the children that are being killed or are dying of hunger and the women, old men and young men who are being killed in Zahlah and elsewhere. [words indistinct]

Is there no blood flowing in your veins? What are you waiting for? What have the Syrians promised you? Will they give you banquets? They will do nothing for you. They will give you nothing. When have the Syrians promised something good and kept their promises?

Now you are urged to move your conscience a little, scratch it, perhaps something will come out of it. What do you want more than the fact that they shelled your palace? They have shelled the palace and are you still defending them. You could tell me: No, I am not defending them. It is your silence that is defending them. Your silence in itself is the greatest defense of their actions. Talk, say something, and rescue Lebanon. Be the savior and we will be behind you. However, if you keep your silence it is not only history that will have no mercy on you but also the people--they will drag you in the streets later, and no one will intercede for you. Try, so that you will not come to this end. You have heard what Shafiq al-Wazzan had said. [Words insistent] learn a little from him.

He is still saying that these actions are distracting our attention from the south, and that Israel is behind all these things--that Israel is committing massacres, driving the Syrian tanks and shelling, attacking and firing rockets at Zahlah. What sort of logic is this? Alright, he is defending his viewpoint because he is a fanatic and a member of a faction. As the head of the other faction--let us say that the government has two heads, not one--you are supposed to speak on behalf of this faction. Otherwise change your name. Do not carry a Lebanese name. If you want to carry a Lebanese name you must defend the faction you represent. This is a critical time and the world wants to hear from you. The whole world says that it supports legitimacy and whatever the legitimate authorities want we are prepared to do. The situation is becoming intolerable.

The Christian ministers have begun to talk about [words indistinct]. The foreign minister occupies an official position. We know that legality does not exist but the world still recognizes the legal authority in the country.

What prevents you, Fu'ad Butrus, from calling for a Security Council meeting in your capacity as the foreign minister? Invite the Security Council to a meeting. Show the world the danger that Lebanon is facing and that the Syrians have become an occupation force and want to destroy the rest of Lebanon. Ask for the help of the world and give your thanks in advance to those who offer you help. You will see that the world can save Lebanon. Lebanon will then return to its glory and independence.

At any rate, at this critical stage everyone should exhaust all his efforts to rescue Lebanon because this is not a matter between this and that; this is a matter between Lebanon and its alien occupiers. Had it been a matter of rights it would have been resolved long ago. This is not the case.

The defense minister must also give an order to all army units involving them in the battle. He should mobilize them and involve them in the battle against the occupiers. He has the authority. He must not wait for a Cabinet meeting to get approval. He is the defense minister. They have agreed to dispatch the army to Zahlah. If the Syrians are not allowing the army to enter the city then the defense minister has the excuse to use the army against the occupiers. Everyone who can do something--even if it is very small--and does not do it is a criminal vis-a-vis his homeland and his people.

A report that the Syrian Social Nationalists had clashed with Al-Murabitun in western Beirut and that Al-Murabitun occupied the office of 'Abdallah Sa'adah caught my attention yesterday. I do not know the reasons, but whatever the reason may be it does not change what I have already said--that the Syrian Social Nationalists are out of place. They are undesirable elements wherever they are.

You are still being considered fascists, isolationists and sectarians. You are being exploited and you will not be given any role. Therefore, return to the strong rank, to the national rank, and fight side by side with your brothers in the Lebanese Front and in the Lebanese Army against the occupiers. We are ready to forgive you your past mistakes. We are also ready to forgive the mistakes of anyone who repents and returns now to the straight path to fight and sacrifice against the Syrian and Palestinian occupiers.

Neither do we forget our brothers in the north. We ask them to return to their hearts and conscience. Are you happy about the developments in Zahlah? Don't you feel sad when you hear the news? What is your feeling about it? Have you stripped yourselves of human feeling? Where is the Lebanese brotherhood? I know what is in your hearts. I know that your blood is boiling and that you are saying to yourselves. We must do something. I ask you to show your inner feelings and do something. This is the time to do something.

As I have told you before, the issue is not one of personal grudges. If there are any personal matters between Sulayman Franjiyah and the Al-Jumayyil family or others then they can be resolved later. All of us must unite and work together to save the homeland. As I have already said, anyone who hesitates to do so is a criminal. The entire world is now acting to help us and we are supposed to help ourselves.

Furthermore, I ask my Christian brothers in Syria and in the Syrian Army to be aware that the 'Alawite regime is exploiting them to destroy their Christian brothers in Lebanon. How can you agree to go along with such a regime? Patriarch Maximos Hakim went to (?Damascus) to speak with President Hafiz al-Asad but the Syrians have detained him in Syria and not allowed him to return. They are afraid he will come back and say something. Do you still go along with them? Why do you go along with them? They will turn against you later.

Therefore, I ask you to immediately end your support of the 'Alawite regime and withdraw from its army. Anyone of you who can help the Sunni rebels, then let him do so in order to destroy the tyrannical fascist regime.

We must relieve the world from the savagery of the 'Alawite regime. Events throughout history show that the 'Alawites' rule was characterized by a savagery unmatched even by the Tarks'. Therefore, it is necessary to get rid of the 'Alawite regime to serve mankind and peace throughout the world, and particularly in the Middle East.

I also appeal to all the states in the Free World to increase their pressure to stop the massacre of the innocent Lebanese people and to expel Syria from Lebanon and return it to its sons. For our part, as I have already said, we will spare no means that will ease the burden of our brothers in Zahlah or eastern Beirut because this is our national and humanitarian duty. Therefore, we warn the Syrians to stop the fighting immediately, withdraw from the vicinity of Zahlah and return to their country, or else they will be buried in the soil of Lebanon. In this respect I tell them that we will not bury them but will burn their bodies in order not to pollute Lebanon's soil.

May you live a long time and may free Lebanon live a long sovereign and independent life.

ISLAMIC GROUPING DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

NC061955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] The Islamic Group delegation returned to Beirut this evening. The delegation visited Damascus today and met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and discussed the current situation in Lebanon.

The delegation included [former] Prime Ministers Rashid Karami, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, and Rashid as-Sulh, and Deputy Jamil Kubbah, Dr Nasib al-Barbir, Malik Salam, and Muhammad al-Jarudi.

After its arrival in Beirut the delegation held a meeting in the house of one of its members, Muhammad al-Jarudi, and then issued the following statement:

An Islamic Grouping delegation paid a visit to Damascus at the invitation of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The visit provided an opportunity for talks on the events in Lebanon, their developments, their local and foreign dimensions, their connection with what is happening on the area, their aim, their causes and the hands which are moving and exploiting them in order to implement the big plot against Lebanon, the area and even the whole Arab homeland. The talks were pervaded by love, frankness and understanding, affirming fraternal Syria's care for Lebanon's safety, security, Arabism and unity--land and people. The delegation was satisfied with the brotherly readiness [al-'isti'dad al-akhawi] it sensed from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad during the meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The delegation members thanked him for the hospitality they received, praying to God to grant everyone success.

AL-ASAD HOLDS MEETINGS ON LEBANON SITUATION

'Arafat Meeting

JN042205 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2150 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1830 this evening Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalif al-Fahum, Palestine National Council speaker; Nayif Hawatimah, Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine secretary general; Salah Khalaf and Muhammad Chunaym, Fatah Central Committee members; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Talal Najj, PLO Executive Committee members.

Yasir 'Arafat outlined the outcome of his tour of several states. The two sides then reviewed the various elements of the situation in the Arab arena, including the situation in the Lebanese arena. Talks also touched on the escalating plotting against the Palestinian cause and the means to foil this plotting by further entrenching Arab steadfastness.

The meeting lasted until 2230.

Islamic Delegation Meeting

JN061728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] At 1330 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the delegation of the Islamic Grouping in Lebanon, which comprises the following: Rashid Karami, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, Malik Salam, Dr Nasib al-Barbir, Dr Jamil Kubbi, Muhammad al-Jirudi and Husayn Shaj'an. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

The members of the Islamic Grouping delegation explained that all faithful citizens in Lebanon understand that these explosions are part of a conspiracy by Israel and the United States to harm Lebanon and its people and Syria and its steadfastness.

They stressed the need to establish a comprehensive front in Lebanon to confront and foil this conspiracy. They also expressed their high appreciation for Syria's stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, its patience and the fraternal spirit and pan-Arab responsibility it has evinced in dealing with the problems in Lebanon, particularly so in terms of its concern for Lebanon's safety, security and unity.

The president reiterated Syria's stand of fending off the premeditated harm directed at Lebanon and the Arab nation by the conspiracy against the Arab region in which Israel plays a major part with the other Camp David parties. He said that this conspiracy will be foiled by consolidating the efforts of the faithful citizens in Lebanon.

The talks were later joined by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, minister of interior; and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs.

They all had lunch with his excellency the president.

DAMASCUS EXPLORES REASONS FOR SITUATION IN LEBANON

JN041438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Lebanon's real difficulties began when the conspirators against the Arab nation's pan-Arab cause decided to use Lebanon and the seeds of crises inherent in its structure and political situation as a means to distract the Arabs from their basic cause in Palestine and to divert their attention from the Zionist enemy and the arranged conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine cause.

The history of the Lebanese crisis says that the explosion of the civil war in Lebanon occurred when U.S. imperialism was luring As-Sadat's regime into the cage of subjugation and the sphere of imperialist influence and paving the way for his surrender to Israel. The primary concern of the conspirators was to provoke Arab crises and conflicts to cover up the main conflict between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism and to distract the Arabs from their fateful battle with the racist Zionist entity and those supporting it.

There are several causes which made the imperialists and Israelis instigate their agents and collaborators to explode the security situation in Zahlah and Beirut without any excuses--even nominal excuses--for such an explosion in the Lebanese arena.

Gen Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, came to the region to consolidate the U.S. military presence, to obtain permanent bases and facilities in the region and to lure Arab countries to the imperialist alliances and into concluding alliances with As-Sadat's regime and Israel under the U.S. umbrella.

U.S. envoy Sterner is in Cairo to organize the process of converting the Sinai Peninsula into a permanent U.S. military base in which 4,000 U.S. troops will be deployed. This is an act of revenge against the policy of late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who expelled imperialist forces, bases and monopolies from Egyptian lands.

Saddam's regime has also taken a new step toward bringing his real policy of collaborating with the West to the surface. He confessed to dealing with Anwar as-Sadat's regime after confessing to continuous secret contacts with the United States and after his declaration that the restoration of diplomatic relations with it is imminent.

King Husayn has entered the U.S. game to liquidate the Palestine cause. His secret, conspiratorial meetings with the rulers of Israel and its war criminals have been exposed.

There is strong U.S. pressure in the Arab arena to impose the viewpoint which claims that the Palestine cause is a secondary issue and that the danger necessitating unity with Israel and the As-Sadat regime is the alleged Soviet danger.

Israel and the rest of Lebanon's enemies view with great concern the intentions of the legitimate Lebanese authorities to send the Lebanese Army to the south because they see in this the beginning of the imposition of legitimate Lebanese control over the whole of Lebanon and putting an end to statelets and fragmentation peddlers.

All these conspiratorial moves are in need of cover. Hence, the Phalangist militias were instigated to explode the security situation in Lebanon in an attempt to find a new focus of tension to attract attention and to turn Lebanon into an instrument of imperialism, Zionism and treasonous rulers, an instrument of pressure against Syria and a distraction to the Arab masses, preventing them from following antagonistic, conspiratorial moves and confronting them with all the force necessary to destroy them.

The calculations of the conspiratorial corridors in Washington, Tel Aviv and the palaces of the traitors, defeatists and collaborators are, however, erroneous this time, also. The operations of the Phalangist gangs are openly exposed in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. These operations will not succeed because they will be foiled and their organizers will get their deserts.

RESOLUTIONS ON LEBANON 'WILL BE IMPLEMENTED'

JN040808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Conspiracy and the False Accusations," TISHRIN says: If we quickly review the vicious hostility of the forces that are allied on the local, Arab and international levels against Syria and the forces that are allied to it on the local, Arab and international levels, we easily perceive Syria's militant and vanguard role. We can identify this struggle and its nature and consequently the reality of the great pan-Arab struggle that Syria is waging against this vicious alliance. For example, can we not find any link between the mission the Phalangist gang is now implementing in Lebanon and the large conspiracy to which our nation, particularly Syria, is being subjected? Is not this gang carrying out the tasks of this alliance?

The history of the Lebanese crisis is well known and the role of the Phalangists and the Cham'unists is clear. They try to keep Lebanon a bleeding wound in the Arab body to prevent the Arab nation from devoting its attention to the core of the Arab cause. Nothing has changed this time. These same Phalangists are carrying out a new stage of the conspiracy against Lebanon, Syria and the Arab nation. It goes without saying that in addition to the direct objective of this Phalangist madness--which consists of hampering the implementation of the Damascus summit resolutions between Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis, covering up the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and diverting attention from what the enemy is preparing for that area, as well as distorting the image of Syria and the ADF on the political and security levels--there is also the objective of ensuring a geographic link between the positions of the fascist Phalangists and those of agent Sa'd Haddad, thus allowing Israel to expand the area under its direct control and achieve more strategic maneuverability required by the new stage of the conspiracy against Syria.

What we should stress is that the conspiracy will not succeed, whether through the Phalangists in Lebanon or any other party, and that the master who manipulates these puppets must realize that Syria is closely observing what is taking place, that it is aware of the reality of what is taking place and that the Damascus resolutions between Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis will be implemented on the security and political levels in accordance with what has been agreed between the two presidents to serve the interests of the Lebanese people and their nationalist and progressive forces. The ADF and Syria will not allow the Phalangists to play havoc with the Lebanese people's security or try to implement Israel's scheme in Lebanon. All the fingers that are playing with fire will be severed because the interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese people are more important than those of a gang whose only concern is to protect its factional interests, which coincide with Israel's interests in Lebanon. This gang is deluded if it believes that the red lines on the political geographic and political levels in Lebanon can prevent any force from approaching them. This gang is also deluded if it believes that Israel can protect it from the wrath of the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian people because those who cannot be protected by their homeland and their people cannot be protected by any other party.

U.S. ACCUSED OF CAUSING 'EXPLOSION' IN LEBANON

JN070948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the objectives of Alexander Haig's tour of the region in the "Behind the News" column, TISHRIN says: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has prepared for his tour of the Middle East by making the Phalangist gangs create an explosion in the security situation in Zahlah and Beirut. The date for this explosion is well known. Lebanese papers and Lebanese quarters talked about this explosion and its connection with the United States and Israel. This explosion took place as scheduled in preparation for Haig's tour.

The United States set Lebanon on fire to conceal the Sinai agreement between As-Sadat and Israel and to preoccupy the Arab nation, keeping it from realizing that the U.S. is removing As-Sadat's regime from the Arab ranks and is placing it in subservience. The United States needs a heavy smokescreen to cover its crime, plots and designs against the region, particularly its crimes against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab cause. Arab attention, according to the United States, should neither be directed toward the Sinai's being turned into a base for U.S. forces, toward the chain of military bases in the region, which are supposed to contain the Arab liberation movement, nor toward attempts to liquidate the Palestine cause and to turn the Arab world into a U.S. country which must participate in the U.S. imperialist war against communism and liberation movements in the world.

The heavy smokescreen which is supposed to blind the Arab nation has been laid by the United States through the fascist criminal gangs which have placed themselves at U.S. disposal to serve U.S. and Zionist imperialism against the national and pan-Arab interests of Lebanon and the Arab nation.

The United States is as much responsible for the explosion of the situation in Lebanon as the fascist gangs. It cannot deny this responsibility, because its hands are still stained with Lebanese blood from the time when Kissinger created the Cypriot and Lebanese conspiracies and sparked the bloody fire of sedition.

BA'TH OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT BULGARIAN CONGRESS

For the Damascus Domestic Service account of the speech made by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, to the Bulgarian Communist Party Congress on 2 April, see page C 1 of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT of 3 April.

SHAMIR WARNS HAIG AGAINST 'APPEASEMENT' POLICY

TA061044 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 Apr 81 p 1

[By Jerusalem political correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig against conducting a policy of appeasement at Israel's expense.

Shamir's remarks were made during the dinner he held last night for Haig. Shamir said that no force could uproot us from here, even though some still entertain such intentions. The better our neighbors comprehend the facts the greater the chances of peace, he said. Shamir discussed the sacrifices and risks Israel has undertaken for peace. He added that there are countries where flowery words are being applied to contexts of peace and justice but where there is a wide gap between words and reality. In Israel, he said, in regard to the desire for peace there is no gap between words and reality. He talked about the eternal link between the Jewish people and Jerusalem, which symbolizes tradition, continuity and faith.

HAIG AIDE SAYS REGION ON BRINK OF FLAREUP

TA061731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] A senior U.S. official in the entourage of Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that the Middle East is on the brink of a general flareup and an immediate cease-fire must be obtained in Lebanon. The official said that if the Syrians do not cease their shellings of the Christian quarters, Israel will not be able to withstand the domestic pressure to intervene on the side of the Christians in Lebanon. Haig's aide also said that the United States is maintaining urgent contacts with the Syrians, the Soviets, the Saudis and the United Nations in order to put a stop to the killing. The U.S. official said that due to the situation in Lebanon a provisional plan to dispatch to Damascus one of the members of Haig's entourage had been cancelled. The U.S. ambassadors to Beirut and to Damascus arrive this evening in Amman in order to meet with the secretary of state.

ECONOMIC CIRCLES WEIGH RESULTS OF HAIG VISIT

Aridor Sees 'Opening'

TA061514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said today that the talks with the U.S. team headed by Alexander Haig have created an opening for increasing Israeli exports to the United States and for strengthening Israel's economic infrastructure. The finance minister would not give details, saying that the clarifications with regard to the proposals put forward by the Israeli Government would continue in Washington. Mr Aridor confirmed that the issue of U.S. economic aid to Israel had come up in the talks but refused to divulge details on this subject, too. He termed the talks good, friendly and encouraging.

Defense Exports Outlook

TA061818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Economic circles in Jerusalem estimate after Haig's visit that Israel will be able to double its defense exports within 5 years. These circles believe that the U.S. Army is likely to purchase various services and products from Israel. The United States is also viewing positively Israeli export deals that involve U.S.-made components. They will also help Israel sell used weapons systems which are no longer in IDF use.

Economic Official's Comment

TA061834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Interview of Israeli economic officer in Washington Dan Halperin by economic affairs correspondent Gideon Zelinger--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today, we heard again, there was more talk of increasing U.S. economic aid, improving its terms. What exactly did you discuss in the talks with the secretary of state and his entourage?

[Answer] We do not dispute the amount involved, although we did request more. We know that the United States has severe budgetary restrictions at this time. We believe that a more convenient attitude toward us should be forthcoming concerning the terms for repayment.

[Question] Perhaps you can outline the main grounds for this request.

[Answer] Of the \$1.4 billion in military aid, about \$900 million is earmarked as a loan, which in the main has commercial terms attached to it, except for the very important fact that in the first 10 years we defray only interest and not principal. At the same time, Israel will defray direct debts to the U.S. Government totaling \$700 million. This point was stressed today by the finance minister, as this amount is more or less identical to the amount of economic aid. We say that if things go on like this, it will not be long before we are repaying debts totaling \$1 billion or more--and that such a state of affairs should be prevented. Therefore we are asking that the aid for arms procurement should, at least in its larger part, be a grant, and that its loan element be improved--that is, a loan on subsidized terms.

[Question] I gather that Israel is also saying: Let us help ourselves. For example, open up U.S. markets to Israeli defense exports.

[Answer] We have a very considerable potential for defense exports, as well as civilian products, which could be purchased by U.S. departments, and first and foremost the Pentagon. However, the United States, too, wants to sell its own goods, and there are administrative barriers to our sales. We are asking that these barriers be removed. For instance, in some of the systems we manufacture--such as the Kfir--there is a U.S. engine, and then there is a proviso called end-users--and we may not sell the engine in the plane without getting prior U.S. approval; though remarks already made by officials of the present administration imply that they intend to facilitate our sales of products such as these.

Officials 'Optimistic'

TA070735 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Apr 81 p 1

[By Hirsh Goodman and Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpts] Israeli officials were optimistic yesterday on new economic relief from America following talks held by Cabinet members and senior defence officials with visiting U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

But the only firm conclusion of yesterday's discussions, according to Treasury sources, was that the discussions on the issue will continue, beginning as early as next week, between U.S. officials and the Israeli military and economic missions in Washington. Final decisions are expected this year, but not until after the June 30 elections.

While Haig made no formal commitments, the Israelis were left with a strong impression at the conclusion of his one-day stay that the Reagan administration will facilitate the marketing of Israeli products—including military items—in the U.S. They were also confident that the American foreign military aid bill will be amended to allow Israel to spend some of the money it receives in Israel. Existing law dictates that the entire grant be spent in the U.S. The officials also hope that exporters to Israel will be induced to offset their sales with substantial purchases from Israeli civilian and military industry; that credit terms will be eased to soften the impact on Israeli foreign reserves now that debt repayment has reached over \$700 million a year and will grow to \$1 billion a year by 1984; that the U.S. will consider the deployment of some tactical reserve equipment on Israeli soil, thus enabling Israel to reduce its own stockpiles; and that the U.S. will consider increasing its forces' use of Israeli facilities for servicing and supply.

Treasury officials stressed that Israel is not asking for a rescheduling of the past loans, but only better terms—below-market interest rates—for future ones, and relatively higher grants.

These steps, coupled with a \$600 million American grant to purchase an additional squadron of F-15 jet fighters, would help compensate for Israel's need to maintain the arms balance in the region given the accelerated flow of sophisticated conventional weapons to pro-Western Arab states which Israel consider hostile.

Israel would like between \$400 million and \$600 million of the coming aid package to be freed for local use. But Israel argues that with the local defence budget cut to help contain mounting inflation, the only way to maintain the country's existing military industrial infrastructure would be to finance new local orders with American aid money.

If this is granted, and Israeli military goods are competitive enough in quality and price, Israel hopes to be able to support its longterm military acquisition goals.

Israel is also asking that talks continue on finding a formula to allow sales of Israeli arms with American parts to other countries—Kfir jets, for instance, which run on U.S. engines.

MEDIA REACTION TO SECRETARY HAIG'S VISIT

MA'ARIV Editorial

TA061225 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Apr 81 p 5

[Editorial: "A New Approach"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit underlines the great difference between the Reagan administration approach toward international problems compared to the previous administration's approach.

The relations between Israel and its neighbors and the peace process no longer feature as prominently as the first-rate issues, a place accorded them during Carter's days. The need to contain Soviet expansion in our region as well as in other areas of the world precedes, in Haig's view, any regional consideration. He wants to instill this global view into his Israeli hosts, too.

Because of this generalized approach, the U.S. secretary of state has demonstrated less understanding of the need to resume the autonomy negotiations soon. Even the battles that have reerupted in Lebanon are regarded by Haig as of merely secondary significance. Anything that does not have a direct bearing on the global balance of forces between East and West can, according to Haig, be put off and matters such as the Israeli settlements and the southern Lebanon Christian enclave have not even been found worthy of Haig's attention in the first day of his talks in Israel.

This new U.S. approach will most likely cause the Israeli hosts some disappointment. Even though one can assume that the U.S. secretary of state's overall concept is unquestionably acceptable to the Israeli policymakers, they still view the change in the order of priorities with a certain degree of surprise. All the chronological pressures Israel has grown accustomed to throughout the days of the previous administration, all the heavy emphasis on the need to maintain the negotiation's momentum, have disappeared. The new administration is not expecting speedy and continual progress in the negotiations. It can accept a postponement of any process until after the election to the 10th Knesset.

This new outlook has also prevented the U.S. secretary of state from fully grasping the Israeli objection to the supply of sophisticated military equipment to Saudi Arabia. Since he regards both Saudi Arabia and Israel as frontline positions in the effort to stop Soviet penetration, he believes one can ignore the fears that the arms to be supplied to Saudi Arabia would sooner or later serve for a military operation against Israel. This local front, which might perhaps open, occupies only a marginal space in his considerations.

Israel will have to free itself of some thought patterns that have consolidated during Carter's day and adapt to the new U.S. policy which is rather positive and promises quite some promises for the development of our future relations.

MA'ARIV Commentator

TA071106 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Apr 81 p 5

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "What Was Agreed on in Haig's Jerusalem Visit"]

[Excerpt] The most serious dispute in the Haig talks was over arms supplies to Saudi Arabia. The secretary of state was apparently surprised by the intensity of the opposition he found in Jerusalem. He explained that the system promised the Saudis--back in the period of the Carter administration--is an integrative one, which includes an anti-aircraft missile system, F-15 aircraft and a control-and-command system. When Israel remarked that it already has a Hawkeye control-and-command system and that even France is now interested in acquiring such a model, the secretary of state replied that the Saudis were insisting on the AWACS and that "the Saudis always want the best and the most expensive." However, to allay Israeli fears, Haig maintained that even after Saudi Arabia gets the AWACS planes in 1985 it will not be capable of operating these complex aircraft and will require the services of U.S. technicians. He therefore suggested that "today's enemy be seen as tomorrow's ally." Haig said that just as Israel and Egypt had been in a state of war until 3 years ago, so, too, circumstances could change in Saudi Arabia. Even if he does not foresee a "public alliance" between Saudi Arabia and Israel, he does not rule out the possibility that within the framework of the U.S. effort to contain Soviet encroachment in the Persian Gulf area, a kind of "silent understanding" will develop between Israel and the Saudi Arabia through the channel of Egypt or the United States.

As for Lebanon, Israel and the United States jointly and very sharply condemned Syrian brutality against the Christians in Beirut and in Zahlah. However, Haig left no doubt in the heart of Begin and his Cabinet members that the United States will vehemently oppose any Israeli military initiative in the land of the cedars. He revealed that at U.S. request the UN secretary general had dispatched a special envoy to Beirut and that the French president had sent a special messenger to Damascus. "Thanks to these efforts, we believe that the tension in Lebanon will soon decrease but this on condition that Israel not take advantage of the opportunity to initiate military activity in the area north of the Litani River," Haig said. To judge by the calming remarks uttered yesterday by the prime minister at a special session of the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, it may be assumed that the U.S. "message" was understood in Jerusalem.

On the subject of the multinational force there is no dispute of principle between Israel, the United States and Egypt regarding the need for its creation. Certain differences do exist, however, about its makeup and its purpose. Thus, for example, even if As-Sadat expressed to Haig agreement on the participation of U.S. soldiers in this force, he nonetheless made it perfectly clear that Egypt will not allow any combining of the multinational force in Siani and the Rapid Deployment Force which is to defend the Persian Gulf region. As-Sadat also explained that Egypt will not agree to the stationing of U.S. warplanes or military equipment in the Sinai bases due to be evacuated next spring. On the other hand, As-Sadat is ready to grant the United States port and air facilities at various bases within Egypt itself. This subject will continue to be dealt with in regular diplomatic channels, with Jerusalem being convinced that full agreement will have been reached long before the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

HA'ARETZ Editorial

TA070941 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Apr 81 p 13

[Editorial: "Regional Front and Local Problems"]

[Text] In his tour of four Middle East capitals, the new U.S. secretary of state is seeking to determine a new order of priorities: Alexander Haig wishes to persuade the nations of the region that a common danger threatens them all and that it is of paramount necessity to establish, together with the United States, a united front against the Soviet Union, whose invasion of Afghanistan has moved it closer to the Middle East's oil sources. In general Haig's view, it is the removal of this threat that should be guiding Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and moving them to become part of the all-Western front; the issues that divide them are no more than disputes of a local nature which must be shunted aside.

Both in Cairo and in Jerusalem General Haig found an attractive ear to these considerations. Anwar as-Sadat, who severed Egypt from its Soviet attachment, is interested in buttressing the region against Soviet encroachment. However, he does not want U.S. forces stationed permanently on Egyptian soil. Therefore, knowing that Israel need not withdraw from the eastern third of the Sinai peninsula unless a multinational force is created to supervise its demilitarization, As-Sadat is being adamant in his desire to try to obtain UN auspices for this force before he agrees to the establishment of a force in which the United States will play a key role.

Every Israeli Government has maintained that the region's good requires its uniting against external threats to it. On this matter, Israel is in agreement with the United States. [paragraph continues]

However, we find it difficult to get enthusiastic over a policy the result of which is the arming of Saudi Arabia with a plethora of highly advanced weapons and aircraft, while that country is resolutely opposed to the Camp David accords and to the Egyptian-Israeli peace and is even underscoring its slogan of jihad against us. We are aware of its geographical importance, precisely with regard to a front against the possible expansion of Soviet force. Nonetheless, we cannot accept its rejection of our right to exist and the minimum we must demand of the U.S. leadership is that it see to effecting a change in the Saudi stand on the peace process.

The same applies to Jordan's attitude toward the Camp David accords. The present Israeli Government can note with satisfaction that General Haig does not now wish to deal with "local" problems, since this approach exempts it from the need to change its outlook about the nature of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs. However, when the Jordanians present a very tough stance against the Camp David agreements, Israel cannot categorize this as an expression of local quibbling which may be overlooked. We must say to our friends the Americans that if they do not succeed in wreaking changes in Amman and in Riyadh, they will find it difficult to realize their transregional concept.

Israel is ready to help the United States but even if our strength is important and the concept also requires our being part of it, the fate of the mission General Haig has assumed depends on his ability to bring about a shift in Jordan's and Saudi Arabia's stance toward the Camp David process. This objective will not be attainable if the secretary of state tries to minimize the weight of "local" problems. He must deal with them courageously in order to prepare the ground for their resolution; otherwise, even Israel's best will be of no avail and the prospects for the realization of his concept will remain problematic.

IDF Radio Commentator

TA061659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Apr 81

[By political correspondent Gad Becker]

[Text] The talks with Alexander Haig have painted for Jerusalem a picture of the new U.S. policy being formulated in the Reagan administration's Washington. What stands out is the activity in the face of the Soviet threat: the building of an alignment of Middle East countries, which will be integrated into the West's activity against Soviet expansionism. The prime minister agrees with the U.S. secretary on the existence of the problem of a Soviet threat and on its seriousness.

[Begin recording] [Prime Minister Begin] It is not an artificial alarm. It is one of the most serious issues concerning our era, our time. [end recording]

However, the manner in which this problem is being addressed is not accepted by Jerusalem. The foreign minister today cautioned his U.S. counterpart: You are strengthening a country that is on the brink of the rejection front, a country hostile to Israel. The strengthening of Saudi Arabia with weaponry such as that being mentioned will not bring it into the Western fold. Jerusalem says: It is liable to radicalize its stands even more, the secretary of state was told today.

In contrast, Haig said that Saudi Arabia is an important factor. It has problems and fears that must be taken into consideration. He stressed that the United States will in any case preserve Israel's qualitative advantage over its neighbors. In any event, Haig told reporters, the building of the anti-Soviet alignment, which includes Saudi Arabia, does not conflict with the peace process; the two processes are mutually reinforcing.

[Begin recording] [Haig] We [must] understand clearly what we are talking about. These are not mutually competing or mutually exclusive objectives. It does not mean that we have established a set of priorities between the one and the other. It means that they are mutually reinforcing and that in progress with one you contribute to progress with the other. [end recording]

As for the peace process, Haig fulfilled Jerusalem's expectations when he stressed that the United States adheres to the Camp David process. However, as expected, no agreement was reached on the date for resuming the negotiations. Israel wants them renewed immediately. The subject of the multinational supervisory force in Sinai came up--though not today--with Haig expressing the hope that a positive conclusion would be reached. There was no intention of reaching agreement on this topic during Haig's Middle East visit.

The events in Lebanon occupied a more important place than had been expected, because of the escalation there. Haig sees a connection between these events and the Soviet expansionism about which he had so much to say.

[Begin recording] [Haig] Well, we've taken a number of measures, and some unprecedented measures in the last 48 hours, dealing bilaterally with nations that can apply influence to the situation, through the United Nations, through the secretary general, Kurt Waldheim. [end recording]

Haig denounced the Syrians sharply and detailed U.S. activity, which he said was unprecedented. The United States, he said, had acted by approaching various countries, as well as through the United Nations.

The visit has ended. The atmosphere at its conclusion is positive. First practical conclusions were reached, although most of the time was devoted to an exchange of appraisals and of information, and to an explanation of stands. In the coming days Jerusalem will sum up the visits in discussions to be held at a senior level.

OFFICIALS RESPOND TO DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

Shamir Remarks 5 Apr

TA050550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] This morning we talk with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir over the telephone. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, is also in the studio. Mr Foreign Minister, first of all, the things we have been hearing about Lebanon seem to have created a new situation, a situation that may require Israel's intervention.

[Shamir] The Israeli Government has been alertly and anxiously following developments in Syria and Lebanon and the murderous attacks of the Syrian Army and the terrorist organizations on the civilian population in Lebanon, which is close to our border. We are acting in the international sphere and are doing everything to stop this massacre.

[Schiffer] Mr Foreign Minister, according to reports published this morning, Israel has already conveyed warnings to Syria through the United States. Is that so?

[Shamir] We are constantly in contact with the United States and we are exerting pressure on the United States to utilize all its connections and possibilities in the international arena to end the massacre.

[Schiffer] Sir, do you accept the assessment that Syria has crossed the red line--as far as Israel is concerned--in this delicate situation in Lebanon?

[Shamir] We are concerned about the fate of the Christian civilian population in Lebanon. I cannot refer to red lines--this is a vague definition--however, I have no doubt that an unbearable and insufferable situation has been created.

[Schiffer] Sir, will this issue be discussed with the U.S. secretary of state when he arrives at noon?

[Shamir] Undoubtedly.

[Schiffer] Can you tell us about the other issues that will be raised with the U.S. secretary of state?

[Shamir] Well, the visit will be a short one and we will not be able to discuss all the issues relevant to our relations with the United States. However, the main issues will be: the continuation of the peace process between Israel and Egypt and Israel's participation in the strategic deployment that the U.S. administration wants to set up in the Middle East. The issues we have been discussing with the Americans in the last few weeks--the establishment of the multinational force according to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt--will probably be discussed too. Other issues will also be raised, depending on the time available.

Cabinet Meeting

TA051239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Israel is taking a grave view of the situation in Lebanon. At the Cabinet meeting this morning the Ministerial Committee on Defense was briefed by the chief of staff and the chief of intelligence on the Syrian attacks against Christians in Lebanon. Earlier today, Foreign Minister Shamir said Israel would not sit by idly and remain apathetic to the massacre of civilians in Lebanon close to the border with Israel.

Authoritative sources in Jerusalem said the Syrians had crossed the so-called red line by violating the delicate balance achieved in Lebanon. Emerging from the ministerial session this morning, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told our reporter, Alan Ben-'Ami, that it seemed that the developments over the last 2 or 3 days were now cooling down and that all the parties involved had decided it was better for them to keep the situation much more calm. Asked by our reporter if this meant that Israel was not contemplating any form of military action, Tzipori said Israel did not play games with its armed forces.

Prime Minister Begin said he would make a more detailed statement after his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who is arriving in Israel at this hour. The subject of Haig's 1-day visit to Israel was also discussed by the Cabinet this morning.

In other business, ministers discussed the setting up of the company to carry out the construction of the canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. Tomorrow Prime Minister Begin is expected to report to the Knesset Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security regarding today's discussion of the situation in Lebanon.

Syria Reportedly Warned

TA051422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Unconfirmed reports emanating from Jerusalem stated that Israel has warned Syria about Lebanon. Israel demanded that Syria stop the massacre of the Christians.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that it looks as though this issue will be raised in a meeting that will take place in an hour in Jerusalem between the prime minister and the U.S. secretary of state. Begin will want to hear from Haig about the results of the U.S. diplomatic activity toward putting an end to the fighting in Lebanon. Our correspondent has learned that the finance minister as well as some ministry officials will join the talks with Haig tomorrow and will discuss the economic aid Israel has requested from the United States. The members of the ministerial team for the autonomy talks as well as the two deputy premiers will participate in today's meeting. The prime minister will want Haig to voice a clear statement that the Camp David accords constitute the basis of the U.S. policy in the Middle East and that, in accordance with these agreements, the autonomy talks should be resumed at once.

Begin Briefs Committee

TA071003 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Apr 81 p 2

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzor]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday told the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that Israel has all along been helping the Christian centers in Lebanon, at their explicit request. Israel, he stressed, would continue to give this assistance and would not allow any external element to annihilate the Christians in Lebanon. At a special session of the committee, convened for a discussion of the developments in Lebanon, the prime minister told the committee members that Israel is in fact the sole factor assisting the Christians in southern Lebanon and "we shall continue to support them." According to Begin, it is not yet clear whether the Syrian attacks on the Christian population in Zahlah is a local incident or part of a general Syrian offensive aimed at taking over all of Lebanon. One notion is that it was the Soviet Union that was behind the Syrian attacks, in order to divert attention from events in Poland.

The prime minister told the committee members that Secretary of State Haig had even put forward the supposition that the Syrian initiative against the Christians was aimed at torpedoing his visit to the region. He therefore canceled his intention of sending a special envoy to Damascus to meet with Syrian President al-Asad. Begin also said he had made it clear to Haig that Israel would not allow the Christians in Lebanon to be annihilated, including the Zahlah Christians. The United States had in fact undertaken to take several diplomatic measures in order to put a stop to the Syrian aggression against the Christians. The first result of this is the dispatch of the UN deputy secretary general to Lebanon. There has also been a falloff in the Syrians' firepower against Zahlah.

Also taking part in the session was the director of military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi. He said that the Christians were defending themselves well and withstanding the Syrian pressure but they had sustained considerable losses and were greatly in need of help.

MOSHE DAYAN ANNOUNCES FOUNDING OF NEW LIST

TA041044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] This morning Moshe Dayan announced the founding of a new list that would run for the Knesset elections. The list will be called the Movement for State Renewal [Hatnu'ah Lehithadshut Mamlakhtit] and will be headed by Dayan. He is followed in the list by Mordekhai Ben-Porat, Zalman Shoval, former Director General of the Agriculture Ministry Avraham Ben-Meir, former member of the Democratic Movement Bo'az Nahir, Minister Yisra'el Katz, former Police Commander Herzl Shapir, former secretary of the Democratic Movement Yisra'el Granit and Hebrew University Professor Shlomo Aharonson.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Dayan announced the founding of the new list in a convention of the Bamah circles at Kfar Hamakabiya in Ramat-Gan. Reacting to heckling from the audience Dayan emphasized that there was still room in the list for RAFI members in case they wanted to join the list under conditions compatible with his party's platform and composition. The convention had aroused vast interest in the world media and many foreign journalists covered the event.

Further Details

TA041935 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At a meeting today, MK Moshe Dayan declared the establishment of a new political list under his leadership that will run for the upcoming 10th Knesset elections.

Mr Dayan said that the new list will support the achievement of wide national understanding and will aspire to the establishment of a broad-base government. The new list will not invite itself into any government that will be set up after the elections but it will join a wide coalition "if we are asked to join it and in a manner compatible with our [political] path."

"We want an Israel that will be talked about with pride in the world, and if the path of the government that will be formed will not coincide with ours, we will sit in the opposition," Dayan declared.

MK Dayan emphasized that the candidates of his list are people with a national approach to state problems, both active people and stable people who have dedicated themselves to social concerns as well as to security, economy and maintaining the law. Referring to the RAFI members, Mr Dayan said that the doors of his list are open to them as an organic part of the list. "Those who are not prepared to look ahead for the next 4 or 5 years to the future of the State of Israel--we cannot compel them to join such a list. However, those who are prepared to join us on our path, please do so."

MK Zalman Shoval, who moderated the meeting, called out the names of the first 15 candidates on Dayan's list but noted that slight changes may still be introduced in its composition.

Mr Shoval noted that other names of candidates, especially representatives of the various communities, will be added to the list and will occupy important positions. Me'ir de Shalit will be last on the list, in 120th place.

In his speech MK Moshe Dayan referred to foreign policy questions, stating that the coming 4 to 5 years will be different from the past period. The new U.S. administration has a different concept and is interested in a firmer foreign policy with regard to setting obstacles against Soviet expansionism. One must not therefore ignore this trend adopted by the United States in curbing the Soviet influence and curbing world and PLO terrorism.

Mr Dayan added that Egypt has recently demonstrated unwillingness to being isolated in the Arab world. As-Sadat declared Egypt's readiness to set up on its territory a PLO government-in-exile. "This approach is different from the Egyptian president's approach of 1 year or 2 years ago. Egypt is getting increasingly tired of its isolation in the Arab world and this makes things difficult for us," he said. Dayan does not believe Egypt will cancel the peace agreement but it is possible that the contents of the peace agreement will be more limited. Therefore, Dayan believes that now, a year before the final evacuation of the Sinai, we should discuss all arrangements that should be implemented upon the IDF's full withdrawal so that the demilitarization of the Sinai Peninsula can be guaranteed.

Mr Dayan reiterated that Israel must come up with initiatives of its own on matters concerning its political future. The military government in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip should be unilaterally canceled and one should drop the question "What will happen then?" Dayan is convinced that no foreign rule will emerge in the territories and warned against the establishment of a Palestinian state and against handing over territories to Jordanian sovereignty. "If the Alignment presents us with such a program of handing territories over to Jordan, it should first ask the people since the handing over of the territories without peace means driving a knife in Egypt's back," Dayan stated, stressing that the Allon plan should not be implemented without a mandate from the majority of the people.

Mr Dayan also warned against a policy of freezing the establishment of self-administration in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. In Dayan's opinion one must not accept any agreement that talks about a temporary interim freeze during negotiations. As an example Dayan mentioned the freeze on the erection of settlements, building in Jerusalem and the digging of the two-seas canal.

On the question of Jerusalem, Dayan believes that the holy places in Jerusalem will be given to the administrative authority of the various communities and that Israel will guarantee freedom of access to Jerusalem and to the holy places both inside and outside it, such as Bethlehem. The municipality of Jerusalem will be organized in a manner that will give appropriate representation to the various peoples living in it with self-administration of their neighborhoods. However, the permanent status of Jerusalem is as stated in the Knesset basic law and this will also be the firm position of Dayan's new movement in the continuation of the peace negotiations.

Mr Dayan added that due to Jerusalem's special status Israel will aim at finding a way leading to an appropriate agreement even if this is done through special arrangements on issues referring to the holy places.

Israel should aspire to resolve its conflicts with the Arabs through political negotiations and should make its positions, also regarding Jerusalem, clear to both Muslims and Christians. Dayan emphasized that the basis of the new list's policy should be the Camp David accords in all political matters.

Answering to heckling on the holy places, Dayan said it should be noted to Prime Minister Begin's credit that to date he has prevented Jews from climbing Temple Mount and praying there in order to stave off deep religious frictions and disputes.

Hurvitz Statement

TA031214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Knesset member Yiga'el Hurvitz has said that he has decided not to join Moshe Dayan's list because of differences of opinion over the political platform. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that he will present himself for the Knesset elections together with the RAFI list and the [RAFI] institutions will meet after the Histadrut elections to decide about this.

Our correspondent has learned that Dayan's list includes the chairman of the RAFI executive, Zalman Shoval. The consultations about the composition of the list are still going on.

OAU DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS IN ADDIS ABABA

Angolan Delegate's Statement

LD031254 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0330 GMT 2 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The vandalism and atrocities perpetrated by the racist and terrorist South African regime against the peoples of neighboring independent African countries were yesterday exposed to journalists by the leader of the Angolan delegation to the seventh meeting of the OAU Defense Commission.

In a press statement to Ethiopian and foreign journalists at Africa Hall, Comrade Lt Col Roberto Montiero disclosed that, aided and abetted by imperialist forces, the racist South African regime was committing the most inhuman and barbarous crimes against neighboring independent African states.

In a call to all progressive and peace-loving countries, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Montiero appealed for total condemnation and concrete deterrent measures to be taken against the racist South African regime. He expressed his government's gratitude to the OAU and progressive and socialist countries for their unreserved support to that end.

Comrade Lt Col Roberto Montiero also pointed out that the racist South African regime was currently subjecting the people of South Africa to waves of repression, while at the same time conducting a series of invasions and aggressions against Angola.

Equipment and weapons captured by Angolan forces from the racist South African invaders and currently on exhibit at Africa Hall include, pilot uniforms, parachutes, automatic rifles and other weapons.

Continuing, Comrade Lt Col Roberto Montiero disclosed that the major collaborators with South Africa in its invasions and aggressions against Angola were the United States, France, Belgium and Portugal. He pointed out that the material, financial and moral support accorded to terrorist groups constituted a serious challenge and threat not only to Angola but also to the OAU and its member states.

Comrade Lt Col Roberto Montiero reiterated that the racist South African regime's aggression against Angola, which began immediately after the latter attained its independence, had further escalated since the election of President Ronald Reagan as president of the United States.

Session Results

LD052134 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The OAU Defense Commission ended its weeklong, seventh regular session at Africa Hall last night. Legal and financial prerequisites for the establishment of an African defense force were the main topics on the session's agenda.

In a statement on the outcome of the session, the OAU said the commission had proposed that a military advisory office should be the only permanent body to be established under the OAU Secretariat, adding that other bodies should function on a temporary basis whenever necessary. The proposed defense body will be a defense council comprising 10 heads of state and a committee of chiefs of staff, consisting of senior military officers, the OAU secretary and a military adviser. The military adviser will advise the OAU secretary on the continent's defense and security.

The statement added that the commission was working on a protocol for presentation to the OAU summit on the establishment of a defense force. The eighth regular session of OAU's Defense Commission to be held in 1983 or any emergency session will take place in Accra, Ghana.

RESULTS OF IVORY COAST-GHANA MEETING IN TOGO

Communique Issued

AB050931 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, yesterday met President Hilla Limann of Ghana in Lome. The two statesmen discussed the recent events in Abidjan and Accra. The meeting was sponsored by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. Here is the communique issued at the end of the meeting. The communique is read by the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Simeon Ake.

[Begin recording] During the discussions, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and mutual understanding, the president of the Republic of Ivory Coast once more deplored the tragic accident which occurred at the Agban gendarmerie through the negligence of a security officer and in which a certain number of Ghanaians lost their lives.

President Hilla Limann also renewed his government's regret for the action of some Ghanaian students against the Ivory Coast Embassy in Accra.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema expressed satisfaction over the maturity of view and the great wisdom that his Ivorian and Ghanaian colleagues have shown in this incident.

The two heads of state of the Ivory Coast and Ghana, recalling the historic bonds of brotherhood which unite their two peoples, decided to develop and further strengthen the sincere and fraternal cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Ghana. To this end, President Houphouet-Boigny decided that the Ivory Coast ambassador to Ghana and the personnel of the Ivorian diplomatic mission will return to their posts as soon as possible.

The heads of state of the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Togo took this opportunity to reaffirm their faith in the principles and objectives of the ECOWAS. [end recording]

Limann Remarks

AB050916 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpt] President Limann said yesterday that Ghanaians in the Ivory Coast are not in any danger more than any other nationals there. He was speaking to newsmen on his return to Accra from Lome, where he held talks with President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast on the death of 46 Ghanaians in Abidjan. Dr Limann said the question of compensation was not discussed at the meeting. He however said that the government is trying to do what it can for the bereaved families. Dr Limann emphasized that Ghana is not going to be a beggar-nation to anybody and the government will pursue that policy.

On the exact number of Ghanaians who lost their lives, the president said that was not the main objective of the meeting. The main aim was the incident itself and the fact that there was loss of life. He said investigations are still going on and the exact number will be known after that.

Dr Limann said what is important is that relations between Ghana and her neighbors should never be strained under any circumstances. The meeting was arranged by the Togolese head of state at the suggestion of the Ivory Coast leader.

LIBYASUDANESE PREPARATIONS FOR CHAD 'INVASION' REPORTED

LD051356 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Khartoum--The Saudi Government has provided the Sudanese regime with huge quantities of arms and military hardware and other military equipment, including anti-aircraft guns, heavy artillery ammunition, mobile heavy guns, machineguns, radio telecommunications equipment and a large number of armored vehicles, in addition to huge quantities of tents and military uniforms. All these have now been sent to the Sudanese border areas adjoining Chad in preparation for the invasion of Chad and the occupation of the Abeche area, and then handing these arms over to rebel Hissein Habre.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian forces at present occupy the Sudanese territories and control all strategic positions. The Egyptian forces entered the Sudanese territories with the approval of the Sudanese president and against the will of the Sudanese Army on the pretext of the presence of problems on the Chadian border. Military sources in Khartoum said today that Sudanese Army forces have left their positions in vital spots and have been moved to the Sudanese-Chadian border to justify placing Egyptian forces in the positions they have left.

NUMAYRI'S COMMENTS AGAINST AL-QADHDHAFI ATTACKED

LD060850 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American HERALD TRIBUNE has published some statements attributed to the Sudanese ruler Numayri. When we in the Libyan revolutionary information media learned of them, we refrained from broadcasting them at the time because we could not believe that they could be uttered by a rational person or a ruler running the affairs of a country and people, whatever our opinions of him might be. This is simply because these statements reflect a lack of ability, self-confidence and respect and are contrary to international usage and indicate resentment against the people of the Jamahiriya.

To verify these statements, we asked to be supplied with the text of these statements. It transpired that they have actually been made by the Sudanese ruler Numayri, and what wretched statements and what wretched logic they were. The ruler of Sudan remained silent for a long time, only to come out and utter such ridiculous statements. For he said that he is in a state of war with Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. He reproached the West for not checking Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, adding that he must be got rid of, even if this means killing him. The Sudanese ruler said that he is personally ready to help anyone who intends to carry out such a task.

Thus Numayri unmasks his true face before the world to show that he is a criminal, a butcher and an instigator of crime. He also shows that he has lost all qualifications and his self-confidence and respect. By his statements Numayri has expressed his genuine fear from the revolutionary model presented by the Great 1 September Revolution and revealed the hidden resentment he harbors against it because of its historical role in Africa and the world. While freedom is daily becoming consolidated in Libya, Numayri has been selling Sudan outright and has flung its doors wide open to the Egyptian Army and the American bases, thereby flouting the honor of the free Sudanese people who have long fought to rid themselves of imperialism and reaction.

The Arab masses in Sudan and indeed all the Arab masses fully realize that the call for murder made by the dictator of Sudan was a foolish, naive and small-minded call. What is taking place in the Jamahiriya is a historic, genuine revolution supported by all the Arab masses from the Gulf to the ocean and by all the living forces in the world. In Libya there is no venal president or ruler governing on behalf of the people.

In Libya there is only a people who became free by their revolution and took control of their wealth and arms and assumed their own authority. Such feverish cries as uttered by the ruler of Sudan will not save him from the revolution of the Sudanese people and will not relieve him of his political impotence and economic paralysis and social collapse. They will not save him from the grip of the Sudanese people, who are bound to their nation by their objectives, destiny and fate.

The secretary of the Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison yesterday evening met with the ambassadors of the Arab, African and Islamic countries individually. During these meetings he pointed out the dangers inherent in the resumption of relations between the Sudanese and Egyptian regimes, particularly as the Egyptian regime is in league with the Zionist entity and American imperialism. He said that the statements made by the Sudanese pygmy regime and its call on the Arab nation to restore relations with the Egyptian regime confirm the fears which we and every Arab citizen have in his regard, particularly as the Arab reaction is not yet equal to the level of this development.

In his statements to the ambassadors, the secretary of the Popular Committee touched on the statements made by the head of the Sudanese regime to the HEARLD TRIBUNE in recent days. He said that we could not believe these statements and refrained from commenting on them until we verified that they were actually uttered by him. He added that these statements said that the Sudanese ruler is in a state of war with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, that he believes that the world should try to rid itself of the brother colonel by any means, even by killing him if need be, and that he personally, that is Numayri, is personally prepared to offer help to anyone who plans to carry out such a killing.

The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau affirmed that as far as the Jam'hiiriyah is concerned, he regards such behavior as a departure from Arab values and ethics and also a departure from international usage and defamatory to the Arab nation, especially as it is the behavior of the head of an Arab state. He affirmed that the head of the Sudanese regime is working according to a clearly defined plan: to throw himself in the lap of American imperialism. Thus he has departed from the resolutions of the Arab and Islamic summit conferences.

In conclusion, he affirmed that if this is Numayri's choice, then we are prepared to face up to these stands.

SUDAN

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON CHADIAN ISSUE, REGIONAL RULE

JN061920 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Al-Ubayyid-Sudan, 6 Apr (SUNA)—'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, has declared that the policy of good-neighbor relations to which Sudan has always adhered and [words indistinct] principles in which it believes does not at all mean that we relinquish the security of our country, the safety of our territories and the protection of our people.

Addressing the officers and NCO's in Alubayyid, capital of Kordofan Province, he said that Sudan has no regional ambitions and has the legitimate right to defend its territory and unity. The vice president added that the events and intervention in Chad compel Sudan to remain vigilant in defense of its security and stability.

He added that the Libyan intervention in Chad serves foreign purpose and threatens Sudan's security, pointing out that the people's armed forces will defend the May accomplishments in construction and development. He said that regional rule is one of the most important accomplishments of May. In this regard, he called on all the people's armed forces personnel to be ready to protect the regional rule, considering these forces the strong protector of our accomplishments.

ETHIOPIASOVIET GENERAL YEPISHEV ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD051939 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Army General Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a 1-week working visit to socialist Ethiopia. On arrival in Addis Ababa heading a high-level Soviet military delegation, Comrade Army General Yepishev was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and COPWE Central Committee member, and Comrade Lt Col Kibret Gonite, deputy head of the Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and COPWE Central Committee member.

In a statement at the Bole International Airport VIP lounge, Comrade Army General Yepishev said that his working visit to Ethiopia will facilitate the exchange of past struggle experiences between the revolutionary armies of the two friendly countries and serve to strengthen bilateral cooperation and relations. The comrade army general noted that present and future relations between the Soviet and Ethiopian revolutionary armies are firm by virtue of the untiring efforts made by the leaders of the two countries to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation.

Concluding his statement, Comrade Army General Yepishev praised the Ethiopian people's achievements over the past 5 years of following the path of socialist development, adding that the Soviet people, party and government will continue to render unswerving assistance to assure the success and strength of the Ethiopian revolution.

Gebreyes, Yepishev Speeches

LD062136 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Army General Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the high-level military delegation he is leading today visited the Genethibret higher military academy and the Tatek military camp, accompanied by Comrade Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee member.

During the visit, Comrade Army General Yepishev was briefed on the establishment and services of the military academy and the Tatek military camp. At the end of the visit, Comrade Army General Yepishev was presented with the insignias of the military academy and the Tatek military camp.

Our revolution aims to free the broad masses from backwardness and to build socialism--the sole source of development and progress of our era. The struggle for this order of equality, development and prosperity is producing tangible results. This is what Col Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Political Department of revolutionary Ethiopia's revolutionary army and COPWE Central Committee member, said in a speech yesterday at a dinner hosted in honor of Comrade Army General Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, hero of the Soviet Union and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In his speech, Comrade Colonel Gebreyes confirmed that socialist countries and democratic forces were giving us unlimited material and moral support in our defensive struggle against the coordinated aggression directed against us by international imperialism and all the reactionary forces angered by our revolution, which was launched in the determination to build socialism and free ourselves from exploitation and backwardness. He said: Although we have been able to restore peace by conquering the aggression directed against us from all sides, imperialism and all reactionary forces are arming counterrevolutionaries and secessionist forces internally and establishing a chain of military bases externally to procure our continued involvement in wars and to increase tension around us.

Comrade Colonel Gebreyes said: Our revolution firmly believes that economic cooperation, the exchange of experience and cooperation in the fight against the common enemy are very important. He added: Our revolution has repeatedly stated its resolve and determination to enhance our close relations and solidarity with socialist countries and independence movements, and particularly our close relations and solidarity with the USSR.

Replying, Comrade Army General Yeopshev declared that the Soviet Union would continue to back peoples fighting for independence, democracy and social development. He reiterated that the Soviet people would always stand by peoples struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces and by peoples who stood up to introduce progressive changes in their own countries. He said this was indicated by the strengthening and development of unity, cooperation and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

Comrade Army General Yepishev noted that the cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in the political, economic and cultural and other fields was being developed, adding that the provisions of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two friendly countries in 1978 were being implemented.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

For a Delhi radio report on the departure from Bombay of President Julius Nyerere on 3 April and the text of the joint India-Tanzania communique, as carried by ISI Diplomatic Information Service, see pages E 1-4 of the 7 April South Asia DAILY REPORT.

UGANDA

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD031238 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 81 EA

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda, has stated that the government was making arrangements to tighten security, in order to curb the current insecurity facing the whole country.

Answering a question from the MP for Kampala South, Mr (Sebani Kizito), on how many people had been murdered in Kampala South constituency since 15 December 1980 to the present day, Dr Kirunda said the government was not going to treat any area as a special area but will work hard to curb insecurity all over the country.

He attributed the killings to a few unpatriotic Ugandans, who falsely hope to spoil the present governments' name. Dr Kirunda informed the house that the security forces had netted some of these bandits and that they would soon be brought before the law.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICPRIME MINISTER BOZANGA ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

AB050728 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Bangui, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Central African Republic's new prime minister, A.M. Simon Narcisse Bozanga, announced the members of his Cabinet here Saturday. They are:

Agriculture and livestock (minister of state)	Emmanuel Abdoul
Economy and finance	Barthelemy Kanda
Foreign affairs	Jean Pierre Kombet
Justice	General Francois Sylvestre Sana
Local government	Christian-Dimanche Songuet
Information and culture	Alphonse Blague
Labour and social welfare	Paul Otto
Posts and telecommunications	Cyrille Koukou
Health	Auguste Boukanga
Education and scientific research	Pierre Sammy Mackfof
Supply and transport	Simon Sakibede
Government secretary-general	Jean Kpwoka
Planning and international cooperation	Eugene Celestin Mbedot
Public security	Jean Willy-Biro-Sacko
Water and forests	Raymond Damango
Social and women's affairs	Lucienne Goddot
Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in Charge of supply	Jean Bengue
Secretaries of state	
Youth and sports	Georges Petro-Koni-Zeze
Trade and industry	Guy Gregoire Guezza
Budget	Cecile Koyaga
Foreign affairs	Emile Mbari

CHADFAN OFFICIAL SAYS 6,000 MEN READY TO FIGHT LIBYANS

AB061643 Paris AFP in French 1344 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 6 April (AFP)--Mr Idriss Miskine, vice president of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council [CCFAN] asserted on Monday that more than 6,000 Chadian rebels have presently rallied around CCFAN Chairman Hissein Habre to fight against 15,000 Libyan troops.

During an interview given to AFP during a stopover in Paris, Mr Miskine pointed out that about 4,000 of these rebels are in fighting units controlled by a central PC [as received] and set up in the provinces of Ennedi, Biltine, Wadai and Salamat, that is in the northeastern, eastern and southeastern parts of Chad.

A little over 2,000 other soldiers are in the countryside in Borkou, Batha and a part of the Guera region, that is in the northern and central parts of the country, Mr Miskine added. Also, he asserted, during their withdrawal to the east last December, nearly 1,400 FAN members returned to their native towns and villages where they are waiting to be mobilized when necessary, that is, when moved from commando operations to a general offensive.

According to Mr Miskine, some 15,000 Libyan troops are currently in Chad, including Libyan or foreign nationals enrolled in the national army. With regard to Soviet and East German military advisers, Mr Miskine believes that they are not numerous now, a few dozen--perhaps a hundred.

About 4,000 people are stationed in the Tibesti valley near which two important bases have been established, one at Wour and the other at Zouar near the Chad-Niger border.

Four thousand other Libyan troops are stationed in a garrison in the Aouzou strip (114,000 square km), which Libya has occupied since March 1973.

The other 7,000 Libyan soldiers, equipped with artillery, armored vehicles and several types of missiles are split up into two operational units, one in the east and the other in the west, according to Mr Miskine.

The first unit includes 3,000 troops based in Ndjamea and at Douguia, some 60 km north of the capital. The eastern unit with 4,000 troops is based particularly in Faya, (Borkou), Fada (Ennedi), Karkour (Biltine), Abeche (Ouaddai), Tati (Batha) and Mongo (Guera).

FRONT CLAIMS LIBYA STRENGTHENING OCCUPATION FORCES

JN061529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA)--The Chad National Liberation Front and the Northern Armed Forces declared today that Libya has recently carried out on a massive scale reinforcement of its military presence in Chad. They added that Colonel al-Qadhafi is trying to stage hasty elections in order to impose his agents on Ndjamea.

The front said that the Libyans sent two infantry divisions and two armored divisions to Chad in the second half of March to strengthen the Libyan military presence in the region of (Ambshi) in particular.

In a statement issued in Khartoum today, the front said that the Libyan forces began enlarging the airfields in Chad and that they are carrying out a large-scale transfer of Chadian livestock to Libya.

The statement denied reports disseminated by international news agencies that the Northern Armed Forces have received aid from some states. The statement explained that the front had issued an international plea for various support to confront the Libyan invasion, but as yet no aid of any sort has been received from any party.

GHANAMINISTER VIEWS DEATH OF NATIONALS, SEEKS FUNDS

AB040808 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] A national appeal for funds to support the families of the 46 Ghanaians who died in the Ivory Coast last month has been launched. In a radio and television broadcast last night, the minister of labor and social welfare, Miss Adisa Munkaila, said it will be a great pity if Ghanaians allow the unfortunate death of their fellow citizens to bring more suffering and hardship to members of their families. Everything possible should therefore be done to lessen the grief of the bereaved families and the economic effects on their lives. Miss Munkaila repeated the president's statement that while Ghana has every right to mourn the death of her nationals, she should not overreact and allow such incidents to mar the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Miss Munkaila however emphasized that the government will not shed its responsibilities to the people. She reaffirmed the government's determination to seek the welfare of all Ghanaians and offer them adequate protection wherever they may be. Miss Munkaila appealed to every Ghanaian, churches, the youth and charitable organizations, companies and all professional bodies to donate generously to the fund. Their donations, she said, can demonstrate that they are prepared not only to mourn their dead, but more importantly, to show that they are ready to stand and survive together when the need arises.

POLITICIAN CALLS FOR APOLOGY BY IVORY COAST

AB070933 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A politician and a former trade unionist, Mr Alex Hamah, has suggested that diplomatic and other pressures should be brought to bear on the Ivorian Government to exhume the bodies of the Ghanaians who died in a police cell in Abidjan and send them to Ghana for a fitting burial. He said the Ivory Coast should also apologize officially and send a mass message of condolence to the government and people of Ghana. The Ivorian Government should also pay a funeral fee of 36 million CFA francs as compensation for the relatives and dependents of the dead Ghanaians. These are contained in a statement issued by Mr Hamah in Accra yesterday.

He criticized last week's meeting at Lome between Presidents Limann and Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast to improve relations between their two countries. He described the meeting as politically wrong and diplomatically suicidal. Mr Alex Hamah said the outcome of the meeting does not reflect the mood of Ghanaians.

NIGERIAKADUNA NOTES WARNING TO U.S. ON SOUTH AFRICA TIES

AB031734 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Nigeria's ambassador to the United States, Mr Olujimi Jolaosso, has warned the United States to abandon close collaboration with South Africa or risk (?a cut) of Nigerian oil exports. Speaking in Washington at a luncheon given to him by the Women's International Democratic Club, Mr Jolaosso said the United States and Nigeria should work more closely at the United Nations and elsewhere to end racial segregation in South Africa.

He contended that America's financial gains in South Africa have only temporary advantages, adding that when apartheid collapses, U.S. investments will be in jeopardy. Nigeria is the largest exporter of oil to the United States after Saudi Arabia.

ANGOLAREAGAN FORMING 'FIFTH COLUMN' AGAINST NAMIBIA

AB061838 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Reagan Administration Fifth Column on Namibia"]

[Text] The Reagan administration, since coming into power, has not only been sending its fifth column against the liberation movements of southern Africa, but has now joined in active conspiracy against the people of Namibia. While successive U.S. administrations have been suppressing [as heard] the Pretoria racists, both overtly and covertly, depending on what suited them, the Reagan administration has shaken off all pretence and is now forming a fifth column against the liberation struggle, coordinating the strategies of the Pretoria racists.

We are not here talking about the secret meetings between the State Department officials and the counterrevolutionary Savimbi. Nor are we speaking about the meeting of the intelligence agencies of the racists army and security officials. These are just part of the plot. The most sinister collaboration between the United States and the South African racists lies in the newly announced plan of the Reagan administration to try and sabotage the United Nations' effort to bring Namibia to independence--by reviving a subject which has been rejected long ago when it was first brought up by Pretoria, mainly over the constitution to (?subscribe) the so-called interest of minorities. This was rejected at the UN Geneva talks wrecked by Pretoria. What Alexander Haig's plan practically means is that the effort of the international community to resolve the question of Namibia peacefully amounts to nothing. What the administration would like to see is the creation of a regime which will ostensibly be independent while practically unable to implement even the slightest (?policy) without the Turnhalle apartheid approval. What is actually taking place is that the United States will from now on be taking the diplomacy of the racists to quarters which is not otherwise his. The State Department and the South African Foreign Ministry are more and more issuing the same statements, making it difficult to make out which is which.

The [word indistinct] which used to come from Pretoria alone about an international plot against the so-called Free World has been joined by a more or less hysterical voice from Washington. Since from this point, relations between Jonas Savimbi and that from the leaders of the United States and the racists security boss, (Van Versigen), takes the form of the most (?repressive) security against the people of Namibia. In a wider context, the United States policy supposedly is able to satisfy UNITA, on the one hand, and give the People's Republic of Angola independence on the other and elevate the Pretoria racist to friend of the United States on the other amounts to a contradiction in terms.

[sentence as heard] The truth is that nothing is contradictory here. State Department and South African foreign affairs, just like the CIA and the Department of National Security were collaborating in Maputo, are one [as heard]; they share they same (?beddings). This, in fact, is hardly surprising with characters such as Chester Crocker, who have spent their life time supporting apartheid in dark corners. Now, with the policymakers in Washington, nothing is really new.

But then, Namibia must be free, whether the United States wants it or not. Whether the racists get more arms at the moment, Namibia will and must be free. And for us, the struggle continues and victory is certain.

OFFICER DENOUNCES U.S., CHINESE SUPPORT FOR UNITA

LD061540 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Excerpt] Angola has once again denounced the overt U.S. support for South Africa and the Angolan puppets, and expressed the belief that the CIA might actually be collaborating with them.

The concern was voiced by Lt Col Roberto Montiero (Ngongo), who represented our country at the Addis Ababa OAU Defense Commission meeting. Our military officer said at a press conference that since Ronald Reagan came to power the South African racists have been stepping up their attacks on our country.

Lt Col (Ngongo) also accused China of training members of the UNITA puppet gang and disclosed that during attacks on our country the Angolan Armed Forces have captured large quantities of U.S., Chinese, French, Belgian, Portuguese and West German arms.

DAILY ADVISES REAGAN TO GET OWN HOUSE IN ORDER

AB061851 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] In its editorial column on Saturday, the Angolan newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA openly condemned the new White House tenant's strange attitude. [words indistinct] The Angolan daily recalled that the assistance given to Angola by Cuba was really at the request of the legitimate Angolan Government.

Referring to President Reagan's recent interview in the Wahsington POST--an interview during which he stated that Angola was colonized by Cuba--the Angolan daily stressed that the American head of state was ignorant of the fact that the Cubans came after aggression and invasion by South Africa. They have come and will never go until the Angolans decide so. The Yankees, President Reagan must know, did not come to our aid during these emergencies. On the contrary, until the most enlightened American sectors were able to approve the Clark amendment, the South Africans and their lackeys [words indistinct], the national daily added. It further states that the Cubans and the Soviets are not in command in Angola; they are just friends--our friends forever.

After all, there are more Portuguese than Cubans or Soviets in Angola. There are also Italians, French, Swedes and even Japanese. It is not only the Cubans or the Soviets who help us--we even have Americans in Angola. There are a lot of kind people who are helping Angolans to reconstruct their country. [words indistinct] The paper concludes by asking the American president to first of all settle his country's internal problems and to leave other people's alone.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL, CHISSANO ATTEND TALKS IN SWAZILAND

LD062200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81 EA

[Text] Talks on southern African problems were held in the Kingdom of Swaziland today between high-level delegations from Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Botswana. The Mozambique delegation was led by President Samora Machel and included Joaquim Chissano, the foreign minister, and Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state in the office of the president.

According to a press communique, the delegations analyzed in particular the threat of the South African regime to destabilizeneighboring countries through military attacks and other forms of subversion.

The delegations taking part in the talks decided to meet regularly in order to discuss questions of mutual interest. President Samora Machel and his delegation have now returned to Maputo.